REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1960-61

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

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(Departmental Library)
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PREFACE

This is the Fifth Administration Report of the new State of Mysore after the reorganisation. It has been compiled and edited by the Director of Publicity and Information and published by order of Government.

The First Chapter gives a general summary of the events of the year. The subsequent Chapters are devoted to detailed account of the various branches of the Administration.

In this Report the Sections on (i) Police, (ii) Prisons, (iii) Public Health and (iv) Medical Services refer to the Calendar year 1960. Sections on (i) Land Revenue, (ii) Co-operation refer to the Revenue Year, *i.e.*, from 1st July 1960 to 30th June 1961. All the other Sections refer to the Official year, *i.e.*, from 1st April 1960 to 31st March 1961.

Figures shown within the brackets in the body of the Report pertain to the previous year.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

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PART I—GENERAL SUMMARY

GENERAL FEATURES

GENERAL

The new State of Mysore was formed on 1st November 1956, by the integration of the nine Kannada speaking Districts of the former States of Bombay, Hyderabad, Madras, Coorg and the ten Districts of the old Mysore State. The new State has an area of 74,861 square miles with a population of 1,94,01,193 as per the census of 1951.

2. The State lies between the latitudes 11.19° and 18.19° and the longitudes 73.78° and 78.30° is bounded on the east by Andhra Pradesh, on the South and South-West by Madras, and Kerala States, on the North by Maharashtra State and on the West by the Arabian Sea.

3. Geographically, the State of Mysore is divided into two regions. In the West is the " Malnad " or hill country, with lofty mountains and dense evergreen forests ; in the Centre and the East lies the " Maidan " or plain country with lovely cities enriched by shrines and marvels of architecture and set amidst scenery abounding in all the charm of the tropics. The Malnad comprising the Western Ghats, is about 5,000 feet above sea level while the Maidan, constituting the Eastern Plains is about 3,000 feet above sea level.

4. The climate of Mysore State is essentially tropical and salubrious.

5. The Actual average annual rainfall for the State during the year was 1207.00 m.m.

6. The new State Stands eight among the fourteen States of the Indian Union both in size and in population and it accounts for 5.9 per cent of the total area of India and 5.4 per cent of the total population. The density of population of the State is 2.59 as against the All India average of 285. The highest density of population is in Bangalore District (690 per square mile) and the lowest in North Kanara District (131 per square mile).

7. The rivers of Mysore State can be classified into four groups, *viz.*,

(i) The Sharavathi and the Nethravathi Group.—These rivers descend from the Western Ghats and flow swiftly towards the West and join the Arabian Sea.

(ii) *The Krishna Group.*—The tributaries of the Krishna River namely, the Bhima, the Ghataprabha, the Malaprabha, the Tungabhadra and the Vedavathi flow from the west to the north-east.

(iii) *The Cauvery Group.*—The tributaries of the Cauvery, namely, the Lakshmana Thirtha, the Hemavathi, the Lokapavani, the Simsha, the Kabini and the Arkavathi.

(iv) *The Nandidoorg Group.*—The Uthara Pinakini, the Dakshina Pinakini, the Pennar and the Palar from this group and flow to the east.

8. These rivers of the State provide abundant water supply and these are harnessed for generation of electricity and for irrigation purposes. Electricity is being provided even to the remotest corner of the State.

9. The State has rich variety of natural resources. About a sixth of its area is covered with green and semigreen forests in which teak, sandalwood and rosewood predominate. Over 60 per cent of the Coffee plantations of the country and several tea, areca, rubber and cardamom gardens are situated on the slopes of the Western Ghats.

10. Of timber, the State forests produce varieties of, teak, rosewood, blackwood and ironwood, ebony, silk-cotton and Indian satin-wood, Indian kino, Indian moho gany, Indian beech and Indian laburnum and Ceylon ak and Chittagong wood.

11. As regards raw materials, Mysore is one of the most favoured of countries. The State produces Gold, Silver, Copper, Iron, Graphite, Chromite, Magnesite, Manganese, Galena and Corundum, Porphyry and Felspar and a host of others.

12. The State crops include wheat, rice, ragi, cholam, coffee, sugar cane, cotton, tobacco, gingelly, groundnut, cocoanut, castor, pepper, ginger, turmeric and arecanut.

13. There are a number of major industries in Mysore State, most important of which were the Iron and Steel Works and Paper Mills at Bhadravati, Cement at Shahabad and Bhadravati, Matches at Shimoga, Wollen and Silk Mills at Bangalore and Mysore, and certain strategic importance, such as the Hindustan Aircraft, the Hindustan Machine Tools, the Bharat Electronics and the Indian Telephone Industries. Sandalwood oil is another big Industry in which the State specialises. Another group of factories produces chemicals and fertilizers, drugs and medicines, bakelite articles, stoneware, lacquerware and toys, porcelain insulators, transformers, batteries, switches and other electrical goods.

ADMINISTRATION.

14. For administrative purposes, the nineteen districts of the new State have been divided into four Divisions namely :—

(A) *BANGALORE DIVISION, consisting of.*—(i) Bangalore, (ii) Kolar, (iii) Tumkur, (iv) Chitradurga and (v) Bellary Districts ;

(B) *MYSORE DIVISION, consisting of.*—(i) Mysore, (ii) Mandya, (iii) Hassan, (iv) Shimoga, (v) Chickmagalur, (vi) South Kanara and (vii) Coorg Districts ;

(C) *BELGAUM DIVISION, consisting of.*—(i) Belgaum, (ii) Dharwar, (iii) Bijapur and (iv) North Kanara Districts ; and

(D) *GULBARGA DIVISION, consisting of.*—(i) Bidar, (ii) Raichur and (iii) Gulbarga Districts.

15. The Administration is carried on by the Governor and a Council of Ministers which functions on the basis of joint responsibility.

16. There are two Houses of Legislature, *viz.*, the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council. The Secretariat and the State Legislature are located in the magnificent granite structure called the " Vidhana Soudha," which means " Legislature Mansion ". This was completed in 1956.

17. The capital of the State is Bangalore. It is said to have founded by the famous ruler Magadi Kempe Gowda in 1537. The City has salubrious climate, well-laid out parks, with flourishing educational and other institutions. It is 3,000 feet above sea level. Due to the rapid growth of the City, new extensions are being laid out by the City Improvement Trust Board and these extensions as when ready are being absorbed into Corporation area of the City of Bangalore. Apart from this, large Industries in the Public sector are coming up alround the periphery of Bangalore. This tremendous growth in areas and population in the City has brought in grave problems of meeting the urgent need for increasing the water supply, improving the system of underground drainage, street conservancy, improvement of City Roads and street lighting and provision of medical and other amenities.

18. *Tours and Engagement of the Governor of Mysore.*— During the year, His Highness the Maharaja, Governor of Mysore, undertook a tour abroad and visited the United Kingdom, the Continent and the United States of America. His Highness left Bangalore by air on 16th April 1960 and returned from his foreign tour on 29th June 1960 and assumed charge of office as Governor of Mysore on 2nd July 1960. During the period of His Highnes's obsence, Shri Mangaldas Pakvasa acted as Governor of Mysore.

19. During the year, His Highness fulfilled a number of engagements in the various districts in Mysore State. His visits outside the State included Madras and Delhi.

20. *Important Distinguished Persons and Delegates who visited the State during the year.*—Delegation of Educationists from U.S.S.R., Prime Minister of Nepal and wife, Prime Minister of Finland and Party, H. E. Mr. Gamal Abd El Nasser, President of United Arab Republic, United States Atomic Energy Technical Mission, Press delegation from Spain, Educationists from German Democratic Republic, World Bank Mission headed by Mr. Michael Hoffman, Ruler of Kuwait, Party of officers from the Imperial Defence College, London, and Economic Commentators from United Kingdom and West Germany.

CHAPTER I.

LEGISLATION, MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(i) Legislative Enactments.

1. The following Acts and Ordinances were passed by the Mysore State Legislature during the year :—

1. *The Mysore Sales of motor Spirit Taxation (Amendment) Act,* 1960 (*Act No.* 11 *of* 1960).—Amends the principal Act making provision for the levy of sales tax on the sale of petrol and petroleum products in terms of litres instead of gallons and also fixes rates of taxes of naye paise.

2. *The Mysore Coffee Husk Control Repealing Act,* 1959 (2 *of* 1960) *repeals the Mysore Coffee Husk Control Act,* 1940 *and the Coorg Coffee Husk Control Act,* 1940.—This Act was passed on the recommendation of Coffee Board that control over the import, export, transport and sale of coffee husk were unnecessary.

3. *The Mysore Silkworm Seed and Cocoon (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act,* 1959 (5 *of* 1960).—Consolidates the laws in force in the different areas of the State and provides for the licensing of production, of silkworm seeds, regulation, of rearing, possession, disposal, sale or purchase of Silkworms and silkworm cocoons, licensing of reeling establishments and control of cocoon markets.

4. *The Mysore State Aid to Industries Act,* 1959 (8 *of* 1960).—Consolidates and amends the laws in force in the different areas of the State and regulates the grant of aid by the Government to industries in the State.

5. *The Mysore Industrial Disputes (Amendment and Repealing) Act,* 1959 (1 *of* 1960).—Provides for the enforcement of a uniform law governing Industrial disputes in the State, and for this purpose repeals certain amendments to the principal Act by the Madras Legislature and the former Mysore Legislature, and also the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946.

LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

6. *The Mysore Maternity Benefit Act,* 1959 (4 *of* 1960).—Consolidates and amends the different laws in force in the State relating to the prevention of employment of women in factories, plantations and other establishments for some time before and after confinement and to provide for payment of maternity and medical benefits to them.

7. *The Mysore Inams Abolition Laws (Amendment) Act,* 1960 (16 *of* 1960).—Specifies the various inams to which the Mysore (Personal and Miscellaneous) Inams Abolition Act, 1954 and the Mysore (Religious and Charitable) Inams Abolition Act, 1955, apply and clarifies the application of the Mysore Tenancy Act, 1952, to the matters governing the relationship of persons entitled to be registered as occupants under the said Acts and the agriculturists who hold lands on lease from them as tenants immediately before the date of vesting.

8. *The City of Bangalore Improvement (Amendment) Act,* 1960 (13 of 1960) :—Amends the principal Act so as to validate the action taken in acquiring lands under the Mysore Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

9. *The Hyderabad Districts Municipalities.—(Mysore Amendment) Act,* 1960 (14 *of* 1960).—Amends the principal Act providing for determination of election disputes by the District Judge having jurisdiction over the Municipal Area in the State.

10. *The Mysore Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Amendment Act,* 1960 (15 *of* 1960) .—Amends the principal Act providing for control of buildings in slum areas, acquisition of land for rehabilitating slum dwellers and limitation of compensation payable for acquisitions under the Act to the market value as on 1st July 1959. Provision has also been made to empower local authorities to undertake and execute slum clearance work.

11. *The Mysore Traffic Control Act,* 1960 (1 *of* 1960) .—Consolidates the different laws in force in the State and provides for a uniform law for control of traffic on highways and in public places.

12. *The Mysore Prevention of Animal Sacrifices Act,* 1959 (3 *of* 1960) .—Provides a uniform Law for the prevention of animal sacrifices taking place in or within the pricincts of Hindu temples in the State.

13. *The Mysore Societies Registration Act,* 1960 (17 *of* 1960) :—Consolidates the laws prevailing in the

LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

of the Central Government employees, and the staff of the State Bank of India were tackled by the Police promptly and effectively. The labour situation was generally peaceful and satisfactory in the State, during the year. The police handled the situation arising out of the M. E. S. agitation also firmly and tactfully during the year. These situations were however brought under control.

3. There was no organised violence and Law and Order was well maintained.

4. During the year, sanction was accorded by the Government to the various schemes, such as, reorganisation schemes in respect of Chickmagalur and Shimoga Districts, the Finger Print Bureau in the State C. I. D., Bangalore, formation of a shorthand Reporting Bureau in the C. I. D. Employment of Women Police in the Districts and Establishment of checkgates at strategic places for the prevention of smuggling of foodgrains.

Prohibition

5. Prohibition was in force in all the areas except Mandya, Mysore City and Taluk, Bangalore District, (Except Ramanagaram and Channapatna Taluks) Gulbarga and Raichur. The number of prohibition cases put up during the year was 77,359 (67,469). 68,720 persons were involved during the year. Of them 58,697 persons were convicted. The total amount of fines levied during the year was Rs. 9,33,252-out of which Rs. 7,23,563-was realised.

Fire Service

6. There were 8 Fire Service Stations functioning under the Department in the State. The Fire Service Stations attended to 343 (302) Calls during the year. The total loss due to fire accidents during the year was estimated at Rs. 4,08,181-50 (Rs. 3,68,829-25 nP.).

Strength

7. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force excluding the Mysore Special Reserve Police on the last day of the year was 23,031 as against 22,735 at the end of the year 1959.

8. The total number of temporary additional force consisting of officers and constables was 613.

Recruitment

9. Six hundred and twenty five men were recruited during the year as against 488 in the previous year.

The casualities during the year were :—

		1959	1960
1.	Retirements	302	312
2.	Resignations	96	123
3.	Dismissals	41	42
4.	Discharges	63	13
5.	Desertions	86	41
6.	Deaths	112	94
	Total ..	705	625

Literates

10. Out of 21,212 Head Constables and Police Constables in the force as on the last day of the year, 1 667 or 8.2 per cent were illiterates.

Armed Reserves

11. The Mysore Armed Reserve Police, Bangalore and the D. A. R. worked effectively during Bandobust arrangements, strikes and other public functions.

12. There were 59 Radio Stations at the beginning of the year. 32 temporary stations, 29 mobile stations and 7 V. H. F. Stations were opened during the year.

Crime

13. Excluding offences under " Special and Local Laws " and " Nuisance " sections of the I. P. C. the total number of cognizable crimes reported during the year was 24,352 (24,100). The number of cases put up under Special and Local Laws during the year was 2,68,183 (2,37,209).

14. The number of cases of grave reported during the year was 14,584 (14,934). The number of cases of murder reported during the year was 648 (646). The number of cases of Dacoity reported during the year was 90 (109). The number of cases of robbery reported during the year was 140 (190). The number of cases of House Breaking reported during the year was 4,555 (4588). The decrease was noticeable under all heads except murder. The increase in murder cases was negligible.

15. The percentage of detection of total Crime during the year was 39.3 (39.1). The number of cases decided by the Courts was 15,152 (14,034). Of these, 52.3 per cent ended in conviction as against 52.6 per cent in the previous year.

LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

(iii) Prisons.

Policy

The Policy of the Prisons Administration in the State continued to be one of Reformation and Rehabilitation of convicts.

Number of prisoners

At the beginning of the year, there were 4283 prisoners of all classes, 19,297 prisoners were newly admitted making a total of 23,580 prisoners at the close of the year. Of these, 19,194 prisoners were discharged leaving a balance of 4,386 Prisoners at the end of the year.

The number of male and female convicts directly admitted into the Jails in the State during the year were 9,506 (10,548) and 416 (384) respectively.

Classification of Prisoners.

Head	*Males*	*Females*	*Total*
I. COMMUNITIES			
Hindus ..	9,202	373	9,575
Mohamadans ..	1,597	28	1,625
Christians ..	589	27	616
II. AGE GROUP			
Below 16 Years ..	94	1	95
Between 16 and 40 ..	9,893	350	10,243
Between 40 and 60 ..	1,304	74	1,378
Above 60 Years ..	97	3	100
III. LITERACY			
Those able to Read and Write	3,056	27	3,083
Those able to Read only ..	706	..	706
Illiterate ..	7,626	401	8,027

Previous occupation of Prisioners.

1.	Government and Municipal Servants ..	120
2.	Professional Prisoners in Trade (Artisans)	711
3.	Persons in Service ..	92
4.	Engaged in Agriculture ..	2,181
5.	Engaged in Commerce and Trade ..	610
6.	Engaged in Arts and Crafts ..	144
7.	Miscellaneous Persons not classe otherwise.	7,530

Escapes

There were 22 prisoners at large at the beginning of the year and 4 prisoners escaped during the year, making a total of 26 prisoners of whom 4 prisoners ere re-captured leaving a balance of 22 prisoners at large the end of the year 1960.

Convict Officers

The total number of Convict Officers in all the Jails was 1,163.

Expenditure

The total expenditure in guarding and maintaining prisoners during the year amounted to Rs. 19,84,206-73 (20,56,980-18).

The average cost of maintenance of a prisoner during the year was Rs. 473-43 (Rs. 465-85).

Out of 8,398 under-trial prisoners 2,235 Prisoners were released on bail, 2,298 were discharged by Courts, 783 were transferred, 2,107 were convicted, nil escaped, 2 died, 973 Prisoners reamained at the close of the year.

Jail Industries

In all the Jails in the State the articles manufactured amounted to Rs. 6,30,470-36 (Rs. 5,65,807-32).

No. of Prisoners in Sub-Jails and Lock-ups.—There were 3,069 prisoners at the beginning of the year in the several lock-ups and Sub-Jails. Altogether, 33,579 prisoners of all classes were received during the year and 29,633 were discharged under all classes, leaving 3,946 at the end of the year.

Undertrial Prisoner

Out of 18,635 under-trial prisoners, 5,096 were released on bail, 4,189 were acquitted by Courts, 3,032 were sentenced to imprisonment of various terms, 5 escaped, 3,897 were transferred and 9 died leaving 2,407 on 1-1-1960.

LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

Expenditure

The Gross Expenditure incurred in the administration of Sub-Jails and Lock-ups for the year was Rs. 5,51,340-67 (Rs. 3,81,100-85).

The average cost of maintenance per prisoner per year during the year was Rs. 612-28 (Rs. 310-94).

General

The Literacy classes were regularly conducted for the benefit of the Prisoners both by the Departmental Teachers and Convict Teachers. The authorities of the Social Education Department gave thier assistance in this direction.

Library facilities in Jails continued to be popular among the prisoners. Books were replenished by the Grants sanctioned by Government.

The notable feature with regard to Moral Instruction in Jails was that Government encouraged the introduction of Non-Sectarian Instructions drawn from the Education Department so that the lessons on general morals and Hygine advocated by them may have a wholesome effect on the minds of the prisoners.

Government during the year introduced many Reformating Measures to improve the lot of prisoners while undergoing sentence in Jails.

Government approved the Scheme of starting a Juvenile Reformating at the Central Jail, Bangalore so that the boys who will be in thirteen ages may have special attention and care at the hands of the Jail Staff.

The classification of prisoners for purposes of Study and Treatment in Jails on Psychological basis continued to be of much benefit in reforming the prisoner and to mend his behavior while in Jails thereby reducing prison offences.

The classified system of Interviews continued to be in force in the Major Prison Institutions. Re-modelling of Interview Rooms in some of the Jails have yet to be completed. Interviews with parents, Husband or Wife, Daughter and Son was relaxed at intervals of a fortnight and with others once in two months.

The working of the Department continued to be satisfactory.

Reformatory Borstal Schools at Bangalore and Dharwar :—

There are two Borstal Schools in the State-One at Bangalore and the other at Dharwar.

Facilities were continued to be afforded to the Govenments of Andhra Pradesh and the Erstwhile Bombay State to send the young offenders committed by the Courts in their respective States to the Borstal Schools at Alipuram and at Dharwar respectively and the maintenance charges of the lads so admitted were recovered from the concerned Governments.

At the beginning of the year, there were 347 inmates in these Schools and 190 inmates were newly admitted and 304 inamtes were discharged from all causes leaving a balance of 233 inmates.

Age. The number of the inmates in both the schools under 18 years was 77 and of those between 18 and 21 years was 113.

Out of 190 inmates, 171 were literate and 19 were illiterate.

Out of 190 inmates admitted to schools, 9 were sentenced to be detained for 2 years, 78 for 3 years, 82 for 4 years and 21 for 5 years.

Escapes No inmate escaped during the year and 9 inamtes remained uncaptured.

Seven inamtes committed major offences and 27 inmates committed minor offences.

Articles sold The total value of the articles manufactured in the industries of the two schools was Rs. 14,887-48 nP. and a sum of Rs. 50,494-97 was remitted to treasury under sale of manufactured articles. The net profit earned amounted to Rs. 13,532-87.

Finance A total expenditure of Rs. 1,98,924-67 was incurred during the year for maintaining the inmates in the two schools.

General Literary classes are being conducted daily for 2 hours in the morning apart from imparting them vocational training. Besides, a drawing class is conducted for the lads in the Borstal School at Dharwar. In addition to ilterary classes, the lads were supplied with daily News-papers, Magazines and books from the School Library.

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The lads in the two schools were encouraged to take part in sports activities, Physical Training, and Parade etc., and the lads of Dharwar have attained a proficiency in these activities. The Dharwar Borstal School Band party is very popular in Dharwar.

The School canteen was catering to the needs of the inmates Tea, Coffee, Fruits, Sweets, Toilets articles etc., were sold under the coupon system.

The health, discipline and conduct of the inmates were good in both the Borstal Schools.

(iv) Probation and After care Services.

The Probation and After Care Services Department is in charge of the implementation of the various Social Legislations that are in force in the State and deals with the following :—

(1) Children Act.
(2) Probation of Offenders Act.
(3) Welfare Services in Prisons.
(4) Bobmay Habitual Offenders Restriction Act.
(5) Work under the Social and Moral Hygiene and After-Care Programmes and the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, etc.

Work under the Children Act.—The number of new cases reported under the Children Act during the year was 2,190 (2,022 boys and 168 girls) as against 1,269 (1,124 boys and 145 girls) in the previous year.

Remand Homes

Out of the 17 Remand Homes in the State, seven in the Belgaum Division are run by the respective District Probation and after-Care Associations, while the remaining 10 are at Bangalore, Mysore, Davanagere, Bellary, Mangalore, Shimoga, Hassan, Bagalkot, Raichur and Gulbarga, and run by the Government.

The Physical targets proposed during the Second Plan period under the care programme *i.e.*, 5 Certified Schools and 10 Remand Homes have been fully achieved.

In addition to the Certified Schools and Remand Homes, there are eigteen private institutions which have been recognised by Government on " Fit Person " basis. To these institutions also children are committed by the Juvenile Courts.

Certified Schools.—There were six Certified Schools one each at Bellary, Hubli, Bangalore, Khanapur, Mysore and Gulbarga at the beginning of the year. One more Certified School at Davanagere was opened during the year. Crafts like Spinning, Weaving, Tailoring, Book-binding are provided in the Certified School for training of the inmates. 14 acres of land has also been allotted near the Mental Hospital, Bangalore for construction of Government buildings for the Certified School, Remand Home and Vigilance Shelter.

Work under Probation of Offenders Act.—The Central Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 was brought into force throughout the State with effect from 1st October, 1960. There are four Probation Officers working under the Act at Belgaum, Dharwar, Mangalore and Bijapur. It is proposed to appoint 15 more Probation Officers so that all the 19 Districts will be covered by the Probation Service under the Act.

Work under Welfare Services in Prisons.—The work under this scheme consists in giving aid to released prisoners and to help them to rehabilitate themselves properly in life after their release. Three Liasion Officers are working at Bangalore, Bellary and Belgaum.

Work under Bombay Habitual Offenders Restriction Act.—This act is in force in the Four Districts of the Belgaum Division. There is one Industrial and Agricultural Settlement functioning at Bijapur under this Act.

The Settlers in the Industrial and Agricultural Settlement, were being provided with the training in any of the occupations such as agriculture, gardening, weaving and chappal making.

This act is brought into force throughout the Mysore State, more settlements will be required to be established to implement the work effectively under this Act.

Work under the Social and Moral Hygiene and After-Care Programmes and the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1956.—The work under this Scheme involves giving of protection and shelter to voluntary cases of

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women in distress, deserted wives, unmarried mothers etc., and to provide them with training and employment facilities for their ultimate rehabilitation. The institutions meant for men and boys worked for providing aftercare facilities to the discharged inmates from correctional and non-correctional institutions, who are homeless and have no relatives to go back. At the beginning of the year there were three State Homes one each at Bellary, Mysore, and Gulbarga and 5 Vigilance Shelters/Reception Centres, one each at Bangalore, Mangalore, Bijapur, Kumta and Shimoga under the Social and Moral Hygiene Programme 'Abhayashram' Bangalore and 'Vanita Seva Samaj, Dharwar, managed by Voluntary Agencies have been granted licence to be used as 'Protective Homes' under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956.

Under the After-Care Programme, one State Home at Hubli and 3 District Shelters at Belgaum, Raichur and Mysore have been opened during the Second Plan period.

The Reception Centres and Vigilance Shelters are short-stay Homes intended for giving temporary shelter to voluntary cases of socially handicapped women and girls till some suitable measures are taken to rehabitate them or till they are transferred to State Homes for long term treatment. These institutions are also used as Protective Homes for remand cases under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act. It is intended to open 5 more Reception Centres during the III Plan for the successful and effective implementation of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act.

A State Advisory Board was constituted to advise and assist Government in the implementation of the Moral and Social Hygiene and Care and After-Care Programmes in the State. Managing Committees for the State Homes at Bellary and Mysore ; Vigilance Shelters/ Reception Centres at Bangalore, Mangalore and Bijapur and District Shelter at Belgaum were constituted to advise the Department in all matters relating to the Reception, Classification, Treatment, Training, Discharge and Employment of the inmates of the institutions. Attempts are being taken to bring into force a uniform Children Act throughout the State.

(v) Civil Justice.

High Court .—The jurisdiction of the High Court was the same as in the previous year.

On the last day of the year ten Judges were working in the High Court.

The summary of Judicial work on the civil side done by the High Court was :—

Class of Cases	*Year*	*Opening balance*	*Filed (including rejected)*	*Total in disposal*	*Disposed of*	*Pending*
Regular Appeals ..	1959–60	1,510	223	1,733	302	1,431
	1960–61	1,431	318	1,749	284	1,465
Second Appeals ..	1959–60	2,906	979	3,885	1,018	2,867
	1960–61	2,867	974	3,841	1,377	2,464
Miscellaneous Appeals ..	1959–60	430	205	635	270	365
	1960–61	365	282	647	129	518
Letters patent Appeals ..	1959–60	1	2	3	1	2
	1960–61	2	2	4	..	4
Civil Revision Petitions ..	1959–60	1,326	1,261	2,587	1,339	1.248
	1960–61	1,248	1,643	2,891	1,629	1,262
Civil Petitions ..	1959–60	645	512	1,157	570	587
	1960–61	587	675	1,262	427	835
Writ Petitions ..	1959–60	540	1,195	1,735	1,025	710
	1960–61	710	1,544	2,254	910	1,344
Civil Referred Cases ..	1959–60	18	14	32	13	19
	1960–61	19	3	22	1	21
Income Tax Referred cases ..	1959–60	15	19	34	14	20
	1960–61	20	10	30	7	23
Total ..	1959–60	7,391	4,410	11,801	4,552	7,249
	1960–61	7,249	5,451	12,700	4,764	7,936

The average duration of 284 regular appeals disposed of during the year was 1103.6 (1,287.2) days.

The average duration of 1,377 second appeals disposed of was 866.4 (761.0) days.

Total Institutions

The total institutions during the year were very heavy, viz., 5,451 when compared with that in the previous year, viz., 4,410. There was a very heavy increase in the institution of writ Petitions, viz., 1544 (1195). The total volume of work to be dealt with by the High Court on the Civil side was also more than in the previous year, viz., 12,700 (11,801). There was also considerable increase in

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the disposal, viz., 4764 (4552). Since the institution in general was very heavy, the pendency was increased from 7249 to 7936 except in regard to the Second Appeals, the pendency of which was reduced from 2867 to 2464.

The total receipts and charges of the High Court for the year were as follows :—

	1959-60	1960-61	*Increase*	*Decrease*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts ..	3,59,950-36	3,72,860-16	12,909-80	..
Charges ..	10,23,804-01	11,35,130-75	1,11,326-74	..

Courts subordinate to the High Court.—The number of officers exercising appellate or original jurisdiction at the end of the year was 159 (154).

The post of the Additional Munsiff, Madhugiri was transferred to the court of the Munsiff, Tumkur for a period of one year with effect from 4th December 1960, with a view to reduce the heavy pendency in the court of the Munsiff, Tumkur.

With a view to giving relief to the litigant public of Ron Taluk in Dharwar District, the establishment of the Court of the Civil Judge, Junior Division and J. M. F. C. at Ron was sanctioned with effect from 1st June 1960.

The Munsiff Magistrate's court at Tiptur was byfurcated by creating a First Class Magistrate's Court at Tiptur with effect f om 1st August 1960, having criminal jurisdiction over Tiptur, Chikkanayakanahalli and Turuvekere Taluks and a Civil Court viz., Munsiff's Court, Tiptur, having civil jurisdiction over the said taluks for a period of one year with effect from 1st August 1960.

On the representation made by the public of Navalgund for the creation of a civil-*cum*-Criminal Court. A court of the Civil Judge, Jr. Dn. & J. M. F. C. was established at Navalgund with effect from 9th January 1961.

Receipts and Charges.—The total receipts of the courts subordinate to the High Court amounted to Rs. 39,53,951-11 (Rs. 39,44,315-35) and the charges amounted to Rs. 54,94,995-14 (Rs. 49,74,536-62).

Of the total number of 63,614 suits for disposal, excluding 594 suits which were transferred, in all 35,498 (35,729) suits were disposed of, leaving 27,522 (25,048) suits pending at the end of the year. The pendency was increased from 25,048 to 27,522 of which 9084 (7534) suits were pending for more than a year. The average duration of contested Original Suits was 427.2 (476.8) days and of contested Small Cause Suits, 256.3 (225.8) days.

Average duration.

Out of a total 50,935 (51,975) Miscellaneous cases for disposal during the year, excluding 806 cases which were transferred, in all 37,489 (39,999) cases were disposed of. The total pendency increased from 11,573 to 12,640, which is mainly due to the decrease in the disposal.

Execution of Decrees.

The total number of execution applications for disposal during the year was 82,959 (85,959). Of these, 53,686 (55,553) applications were disposed of, leaving 29,273 (30,406) applications pending at the end of the year. The total amount realised in the execution of decrees was Rs. 96,36,645-41. (Rs. 80,15,464-65).

Insolvency Petitions.

The total number of insolvency applications for disposal during the year was 416 (432). Of these, 164 (188) applications were disposed of, leaving 252 (244) applications pending at the end of the year. The total amount of Insolvents' assets realised during the year was Rs. 2,88,745-02 (Rs. 84,857-86) and the amount disbursed to the creditors was Rs. 93,746-31. (Rs. 74,594-90).

Regular Appeals.

Out of a total of 10,467 (10,060 including 5884 Regular Appeals of previous year) Regular appeals for disposal, excluding 507 appeals which were transferred, 3719 (3726) appeals were disposed of, leaving 6241 (5884) appeals pending at the end of the year. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 428.2 (382.9) days.

Miscellaneous Appeals.

Out of the total number of 3414 (3129), miscellaneous appeals for disposal, excluding 96 appeals which were transferred, 1892 (1735) appeals were disposed of, leaving 1426 (1294) appeals pending at the end of the year. The average duration of the appeals disposed of was 259 (206.8) days.

Legal Practioners

Advocates.—The number of Advocates enrolled during the year was 81 (69). At the end of the year, the number on the roll was 2140.

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Pleaders.—The total number of pleaders on the last day of the year was 2179 (1996), including those, who had yet to renew their certificates. The number of pleaders newly enrolled was 183 (221) and no (7) pleader was enrolled as an Advocate.

Receipts and charges.

The total receipts and charges of the Civil Courts (including the High Court) during the year and in the previous year were :—

Year	*Receipts*	*Charges*	*Savings*	*Loss*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1959.60 ..	43,04,265—71	59,98,340.63	..	16,94,074.92
1960.61 ..	43,26,811—27	66,30,125.89	..	23,03,314.62

(vi) Criminal Justice.

High Court.

The jurisdiction of the High Court was the same as in the previous year.

Appeals.

Three Hundred and Eleven (460) Criminal Appeals instisuted during the year.

Institutions.

There were 656 appeals involving 1357 persons pending at the beginning of the year. There was a total of 967 appeals involving 1924 persons for disposal during the year. Of these, 738 appeals involving 1474 persons (498 appeals involving 851 persons) were disposed of, leaving 229 appeals involving 450 persons (656 appeals involving 1357 persons) pending at the end of the year. Out of the appeals disposed of, in 522 appeals involving 1091 persons, the convictions and sentences were confirmed, in 48 appeals involving 80 persons, the sentences were modified, in 156 appeals involving 288 persons, the sentences were reversed, in 10 appeals involving 13 persons, *de novo* trial or further enquiry was ordered and 2 appeals involving 2 persons were otherwise disposed of. Out of the 269 appeals against the orders of acqittal, which were for disposal during the year, 212 were disposed of leaving 57 (200) appeals pending at the end of the year. Of the appeals disposed of, in 202 the orders of the lower Courts were upheld, in 7 the sentences were reduced and in 3 *de novo* trial or further enquiry was ordered.

Average duration.

The average duration of 738 appeals disposed of. was 321 (629.7) days.

Out of a total of 37 (40) references involving 52 (60) persons (including 26 references involving 39 persons of the previous year) for disposal under section 374 Cr.P.C. in 9 cases involving 15 persons the accused were acquitted and set at liberty, in 5 cases involving 8 persons, the sentences of death were confirmed. Sixteen (26) references involving 22 (39) persons were left pending at the end of the year. Referred cases.

A total of 579 (632) revision petitions involving 1,028 (1,162) persons (including 143 petitions involving 215 persons of the previous year), came up for disposal and of these, 442 petitions involving 765 persons were disposed of, leaving 137 (143) petitions involving 263 (215) persons pending at the end of the year.

Out of 2,278 (2,595) criminal cases for disposal during the year, 1,830 (1,703) cases were disposed of leaving 448 (892) cases pending at the end of the year. Miscellaneous Appeals.

The number of copies of judgments and orders of the lower courts received in the High Court during the year was 961 (1,161) and they were scrutinised and action taken when necessary. Revlsion

A total number of 55 cases, involving 192 persons (against 73 cases involving 180 persons), was referred to the High Court by the Sessions Judges and the District Magistrates or taken by the High Court *Suo motu* in revision during the year. Including 34 cases involving 114 persons pending from the previous year, the total number of revision cases for disposal was 89, involving 306 persons. Of these, 57 cases involving 123 persons (66 cases involving 146 persons) were disposed of, leaving 32 cases involving 183 persons, pending at the end of the year.

143 Revision petitions involving 215 persons were pending at the beginning of the year. Subsequently 436 petitions involving 813 persons were filed, making a total of 579 petitions involving 1,028 persons (632 petitions involving 1,162 persons, for disposal during the year. Of these, 442 petitions involving 765 persons were disposed of, leaving 137 petitions involving 263 persons (143 petitions involving 215 persons pending at the end of the year. Revision Petition.

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There were in all 588 (including 26 Criminal Petitions pending from the previous year) petitions for disposal. Of these, 563 (621) petitions were disposed of, leaving 25 (26) petitions pending at the end of the year.

Criminal Petitions.

Cases under Contempt of Courts Act.

A total of 17 cases under the contempt of Court Act involving 48 persons (including 7 cases involving 30 persons pending at the begining of the year) was received for disposal. Of these, 8 cases involving 10 persons were disposed of, leaving 9 cases involving 38 persons, pending at the end of the year.

Courts Subordinate to the High Court. —The number of Judges and Magistrates exercising original jursdiction at the end of the year was 170 (168).

A Court wns establishhed at Navalgund with effect from 9th January 1961, abolishing the III Joint Civil Judge, J.D. & J.M.F.C., (Prohibition Court) at Hubli and transferring the staff of the said Court consisting of one Presiding Officer together with the staff to the newly established Court at Navalgund.

Offences reported.

The total number of offences reported during the year was 3,01,849 (2,56,423). Including the persons awaiting trial at the close of the previous year, the number of person brought to trial in the Criminal Courts was 3,83,195 (excluding 3,726 persons for trial before the Courts of Sessions). Of the persons brought to trial, the cases in respect of 3, 29,107 (3, 07, 710) were disposed of. The total unmber of persons convicted was 2,44,839 (2,26,273) and of persons acquitted or discharged was 64,995 (62,590).

Magisterial Work

Out of 3,05,511 (2,88,510) regular cases for disposal, including cases of previous year (other than those relating to inquiries under Chapter VIII of the Cr.P.C.,), 2,75,937 cases were disposed of, leaving 29,574 (31,713) cases pending at the end of the year.

Miscellaneous cases.

Of the total number of 11,571 (10,874) miscellaneous cases inclusive of 2,624 cases of the previous year, 8,381 (8,250) cases were disposed of during the year. The number of cases disposed of in the Courts of the Sessions Judges was 477 and in the Courts of the Magistrate, it was 7.904.

Juvenile Offenders.

The total number of juvenile offenders brought before the Courts of Sessions and of the Magistrates was 4,196 (3,450). The number convicted was 2,857 (2,673), and among them 1,216 (882) were dealt with under the Provision of Section 562 Cr.P.C. 879 (1,249) were fined, 762 (542) were imprisoned and 1 was committed to Sessions.

Sessions Work.

Out of a total, 1,125 sessions cases involving 3,726 persons inclusive of 369 cases involving 1 268 persons pending at the beginning of the year, (1,161 cases involving 3,745 persons) for disposal, 21 cases involving 44 persons were transferred and 671 cases involving 2,115 persons (778 cases involving 2,433 persons) were disposed of, leaving 433 cases involving 1,567 persons (369 cases involving 1 268 persons) pending at the end of the year.

The institution of Sessions Cases was the largest, *viz.*, 126 (138) in Belgaum district and the lowest, *viz.*, 7 (5) in the Sessions Court, Civil Station, Bangalore. The disposal was the largest, *viz.*, 105 in Belgaum district and lowest *viz.*, 6 in the Sessions Court, Civil Station, Bangalore.

The average duration of Sessions Cases disposed of was 182.8 (169.7) days.

Inspection.

The Chief Justice conducted a systematic and intensive inspection of the subordinate Civil and Criminal Courts in the State. As in the pervious years, surprise inspections of some of the Courts were also made. Necessary steps were taken and instructions issued for setting right omissions and irregularities that were noticed during the course of the inspections.

CHAPTER II

REVENUE AND FINANCE

(i) Revenue and Finance

The Budget Estimates for 1960-61 provided for a Revenue of Rs. 8,024.44 lakhs and expenditure on Revenue Account of Rs. 7,916.61 lakhs thus anticipating a surplus of Rs. 107.83 lakhs. Against these anticipations, the actual Revenue receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,179.81 lakhs and Rs. 7,951.99 lakhs respectively, resulting in a Revenue Surplus of Rs. 227.82 lakhs. The Budget Estimates provided a sum of Rs. 2,774.35 lakhs for Capital expenditure outside the Revenue Account and the total expenditure on this account was Rs. 3,053.76 lakhs.

I. CONSOLIDATED FUND

(*a*) *Revenue Receipts* :—The increase in revenue receipts was mainly due to the introduction in 1957-58 of uniform taxation measures adopting higher rates in respect of Sales Tax, Taxes on Vehicles, Agricultural Income-Tax, etc. There was also a marked increase in the amounts of Central Taxes assigned to the State and Grants received from the Government of India for development schemes as detailed below :—

(*Rs. In Crores*)

	1959-60	1960-61
State Taxes	23.06	24.50
Share of Central Taxes	8.43	8.94
Grants from the Govt. of India ..	11.06	14.67

(*b*) *Revenue and Capital Expenditure.*—The increase in expenditure on revenue account was largely due to rise in expenditure on Irrigation and Civil Works, Education, Medical and Industries.

The expenditure outside the Revenue Account amounted to Rs. 30.54 Crores mainly on Irrigation Works (Rs. 8.93 crores), Electricity Schemes (Rs. 8.14 crores) and Civil Works (Rs. 8.73 crores) and was financed largely from

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loans from Central Government (Rs. 11.37 crores), Cash Balance and Investments (Rs. 11.58 crores), Open Market Loans (Rs. 4.37 crores) and revenue surplus (Rs. 2.28 crores).

(*c*) *Debt Heads.*—There was a net incoming of Rs. 1,637.56 lakhs under 'Public Debt'. This consists of Rs. 1,136.68 lakhs under 'Loans from Central Government and Rs. 437.73 lakhs from 4 per cent Mysore State Development Loan, 1969. The heavy net outgo of Rs. 625.76 lakhs under 'Loans and Advances by State Government' is due to increase in the loans and Advances sanctioned. The large outgo (Rs. 88.23 lakhs net) under 'Inter-State Settlements' represents adjustments of debits passed by the Maharashtra and Madras Governments.

II. CONTINGENCY FUND

All advances except advances amounting to Rs. 12.49 lakhs sanctioned from the Fund were recouped before the close of the financial year. The outstanding advances were got recouped during the following year. The fund closed with a credit balance of Rs. 187.51 lakhs.

III. PUBLIC ACCOUNT

There was a net incoming of Rs. 1,907.61 lakhs under this Account.

(ii) Excise.

There were two Distilleries in the State during the year, viz., (1) Mysore Sugar Co., Ltd., Bangalore Distillery being at Mandya and (2) Hospet Distillery managed by Messers India Sugars and Refineries Limited Hospet. The two Distilleries were administered in accordance with the provisions of the Mysore Excise Act.

Hospet Distillery.

The Distillery at Hospet continued to manufacture commercial spirits, *viz.*, Rectified spirit and Denatured spirit. During the year permission was granted to manufacture spirits, Molasses Arrack of 30° U. P. and special liquors of 25° U. P. for supply to Hyderabad Karnataka Area.

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The total quantity of Rectified spirit manufactured during the year including the balance of 68,954.5 Gallons was 8,65,051.4 gallons. Out of this, a quantity of 75,597.1 gallons was issued within the State, 4,88,640.0 gallons was exported out of the State and 2,68,481.3 gallons was used for conversion into liquors and spirits.

Country Spirits. Mysore Sugar Company, Mandya.

The Mysore Sugar Company, Ltd., continued to manufacture Arrack of 35° U. P. and special liquors of 25°. U. P. and also of 20° U. P. and to bottle these Liquors.

The rates payable to the Sugar Co., for supply of liquor to Government Depots were :—

		Rs. p.
1.	Molasses Arrack 35° U. P.	0-80
2.	Proof Spirit ..	0-97 per gallon.
3.	Special liquors (20° U.P.) ..	2-50
4.	Special liquors (25° U.P.) ..	2-34

Arrack Bonded Depots.

There were 15 arrack bonded Depots during the year. Out of this 4 depots were closed in Mysore District with effect from 1st July 1960. The arrangements made for the supply of liquor from Mandya Distillery to several depots were the same as in previous year.

Issue strength and limit of private possession of arrack and Special Liquors.—There was no change in the issue strength of molasses arrack during the year. As regards special liquors, *viz.*, Brandy, whisky, Gin and Rum manufactured in the Mandya Distillery, these liquors were also permitted to be manufactured and issued both of 20°. U. P. and 25°. U. P. liquors.

The limit of private possession of the several kinds of liquors continued to be the same as in the previous year, *viz.*,

1.	Molasses Arrack	$4\frac{1}{4}$ drams.
2.	Special liquors in aggregate	1 gallon.
3.	Jaggery arrack	$4\frac{1}{4}$ drams.

Arrack and Special Liquor shops.

The number of shops licensed for the retail vend of molasses arrack was 71 (100) while that of the sale of bottled liquors was 7 (9). Prohibition was introduced

in all the Taluks of Mysore District excepting Mysore City and Taluk.

Consumption

The consumption of arrack of 35° U. P. was 2,59,687 gallons and 47 drams (2,62,696 gallons and 32 drams) while that of special liquors supplied in bottles was 5,015 gallons (5,666 gallons).

Incidence of consumption.

The incidence of consumption of country spirits per 100 of population was 5.42 (4.46) Proof gallons as computed in respect of the population of only the wet ares of the Old Mysore Area.

Rectified Spirit Licenses.

The number of licenses issued and renewed during the year was 767 (789). These figures represent licenses issued to private persons as well as Government Institutions aided Institutions, Hospitals, Dispensaries and Health Units and Veterinary Dispensaries.

Mandya Distillery.—The total quantity of Rectified spirit manufactured during the year including the balance of 68,954.5 gallons was 8,65,051.4 gallons. Of this, a quantity of 75.597.1 gallons was issued within the State, 4,88,640.0 gallons was exported out of the State and 2,68,481.3 gallons was used for conversion into liquors and spirits.

Absolute Alcohol.

At the beginning of the year there was a balance of 936.5 gallons of Absolute Alcohol. A total quantity of 30,783.2 gallons was manufactured during the year. Of this, a quantity of 5125.3 gallons issued within the State, 750 gallons exported and 14,025.2 gallons used for conversion. 1126 (701) licences were issued during the year.

Denatured Spirit Licenses.

A quantity of 84,796.0 gallons was manufactured during the year. Out of this, a quantity of 83,856.6 gallons of denatured spirit was issued from the distillery.

The Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Central Act No. 16 of 1955 to provide for the levy and collection of Excise duties on Medicinal and Toilet Preparations containing alcohol, opium, Indian Hemp and other Narcotic drugs or Narcotics continued to be in force during the year.

As clarified by Central Government Ayurvedic preparations, *viz.*, Draksharista, Drakshasava and Pippalayasava were continued to be treated as restricted preparations and other Asawas and Aristas as unrestricted preparations liable to "NIL" duty.

Imports of Spirituous Medicial Preparations.

A quantity of 1571.10 P. G. of spirituous medicinal preparations was imported into the State during the year.

Export.

The Export of spirituous medicinal preparations by the several pharmaceutical concerns in the State to places outside the State amounted to 10,168.4576 P.G. on payment of duty and a quantity of 23,020.1517 P. G. was exported on duty-free basis. A quantity of 5,947.5456 P.G. of spirituous preparations was exported outside India to Ceylon without payment of duty during the year.

Indian made Foreign Liquors,

Messrs. Khoday, R. C. A. Industries, Bangalore, (ii) Messrs. Amrut Distillery, Bangalore, (iii) Messrs. Dasarath & Co., Mysore were permitted to manufacture Indian Made Foreign liquors.

A quantity of 58,133,44 gallons of Indian made foreign liquor was manufactured in the State during the year. A quantity of 44,537.20 gallons was exported outside the Mysore. A quantity of 14,880.05 gallons of I. M. F. L. was consumed within the State on which a sum of Rs. 5,61,384-67 towards duty was collected.

Beer.

Messrs. United Breweries Ltd., Bangalore, Messrs, Venus Brewery, Bangalore, and Chamundy Brewery, Mysore were manufacturing beer during the year.

A quantity of 8,61,650.0 bulk gallons of beer was manufactured by the said Breweries during the year and a quantity of 2,49,840 Bulk gallons was exported outside the State. A quantity of 5,40,957 bulk gallons of Beer was consumed within the State on which a sum of Rs. 13,44,588.28 as duty was collected.

Toddy.

The revenue derived from toddy amounted to Rs. 73,49,574-40 np. (Rs. 79,03,111-53 nP.), comprising of shop rentals Rs. 66,01,430-24 nP. (Rs. 69,98,265-38 nP.) tree-tax Rs. 7,06,606-17 nP. (8,55,742-49 nP.) and tree-rent Rs. 41,537-99 nP. (Rs. 49,103-66 nP.)

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Toddy Shops

The number of shops for the sale of date and cocoanut toddy was 276 (552), while that of bagani was nil (nil).

No trees were permitted to be tapped free of tree-tax for domestic consumption.

Malt Liquors :—The number of licences issued 4 exclusively for sales of country beer was 9 (9).

Consumption

The consumption of Beer amounted to 5,66,036-12 (5,32,555) gallons during the year.

Revenue

The revenue derived from malt liquors amounted to Rs. 21,84,418-97 nP. (Rs. 21,77,622-09 nP.) comprising duty of Rs. 13,23,990-97 nP. (Rs. 13,47,684-09 nP) and shop rentals of Rs. 8,60,428 (Rs. 8,29,938).

The licences under foreign liquors renewed were 72 (72).

Ganja

The sale and distribution of ganja for the retail vend was totally prohibited except for medicinal and scientific purposes from 1st July 1958.

Opium

The sale of opium in licensed shops was prohibited from 1st April 1959 and issues were made only to addicts who held permits and for scientific and medicinal purposes and all licensed shops were closed from 1st April 1959. Revenue derived from the sale of opium was Rs. 9,433-00.

No. fresh licenses were issued for possession and use of opium for the aforesaid purpose.

Dangerous Drugs.

The number of licences issued under the Dangerous Drugs Rules was 48 (54).

Excise Offences.

The total number of cases (including the cases pending at the beginning of the year) for disposal was 1293 (1680). Of these, 1293 (1680) cases, 569 (996) were disposed of departmentally and 492 (298) cases were sent up for trial in the Courts leaving 232 (386) cases pending at the close of the year.

Finance

Including the amount of Rs. 12,10,835-67 nP. being the arrears outstanding at the beginning of the year,

the total demand of the Excise Revenue amounted to Rs. 2,22,78,587-44 nP. (Rs. 2,28,99,416-06 nP). Of this, a sum of Rs. 3,46,001-93 nP. (2,27,383-99 nP.) due towards the old arrears and Rs. 2,08,44,553-77 nP. (2,12,61,196-40 nP.) towards the current demand was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 10,88,031-74 nP. (12,10,835.) at the close of the year.

Incidence of Taxation.

The expenditure of the Excise Department for the year amounted to Rs. 16,45,318-05 nP. (Rs.15,88,586-03 nP.).

The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 6-56 nP. computed only in respect of population of the wet Districts of the Old Mysore Area leaving out of the account the population of the dry Districts.

Crime

The number of cases relating to illicit distillation and possession and sale of illicit arrack reported during the year was 197 (97). The total number of offences of all kinds reported during the year was 916 (1203).

INTEGRATED AREAS.

Coorg District and South Kanara, Mangalore :— Prohibition was in force in the District during the year. The enforcement of Prohibition law and detection of Prohibition crimes rests with the Inspector-General of Police.

Liquors and Drugs were supplied to licensed holders.

Country Spirits.

Hyderabad Karnatak Area :—Liquor of 30° U. P. was supplied to the Districts of Gulbarga and Raichur for a period of one year, *i.e.*, from 1st April 1960 to 31st March 1961 from the Distillery at Hospet. The price payable to Messrs. India Sugar Refineries, Hospet for supply of arrack of 30° U. P. was 78 nP. per bulk gallon during the year.

There were 16 Government Arrack Bonded Depots during the year, which had whole-time Depot Clerks. The supply of liquor was made to the several Depots from the Distillery, Hospet.

Shops

The number of shops licensed for the retail vend of liquor was 232 and the liquor was supplied from Government Bonded Depots of this area to these shops.

Consumption

The consumption of liquor was 76,337 (84,232) gallons.

The revenue derived from liquor was as follows:—

	1960-61	1959-60
	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
Duty ..	12,29,888—41	10,25,588—04
Rentals ..	12,92,673—92	11,17,534—50
Total ..	25,22,562—33	21,43,122—54

Toddy Consumption

During the year 1,59,009 trees were tapped for consumption in the Districts of Gulbarga and Raichur and 51,284 trees for Andhra Pradesh 1,47,196 trees in Gulbarga and Raichur Districts, and 78,924 trees for Andhra Pradesh.

The number of shops licensed for the sale of toddy was 815. The revenue derived from tree tax and rentals amounted to Rs. 75,59,927-97 nP. (Rs. 66,50,872-77 nP.).

Malt Liquors

The consumption of Malt liquors was 4696 gallons and 14 drams and the revenue derived was Rs. 10,566-75 nP. during the year.

The consumption of foreign liquors during the year was Spirits 36-12 drams.

The revenue derived from foreign liquors was Rs. 35,911.

Opium

All the opium shops of the Hyderabad Karnatak area were closed from 1st April 1959.

The total number of offences reported under the Excise and Opium laws during the year was 1039 (1327).

The total Demand, Collections and Balances were :—

	Previous Year arrears		*Current year*		*Total*	
	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nF.	Rs.	nF.
Demand ..	63,79,495	62	97,63,464	00	1,61,42,959	62
Collections.	14,05,450	15	93,38,997	52	1,07,44,447	67
Balance ..	49,74,045	47	4,24,466	48	54,98,511	95

BOMBAY KARNATAK AREA.

It is eleven years since total prohibition has been in force in the districts of Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and Karwar of the ex-Bombay State integrated with the Mysore State with effect from 1st November 1956.

The following were the salient features of the Prohibition and Excise arrangements :—

(1) The import, export, transport, sale, possession, purchase, consumption and use of foreign liquors, hemp, drugs and opium were prohibited except under a licence, permit or authorisation.

(2) The import, export, transport, sale, possession, purchase, consumption and use of country liquor and toddy were totally prohibited.

(3) Government Hemp drugs and opium depots for the sale of opium and hemp drugs in all the four Districts and the two Government Foreign liquor Depots for the sale of Foreign liquor-one in Bijapur and the other at Dharwar, opened in the year 1950, were continued during the year.

(4) The Acts and Rules of the Bombay State which were in operation prior to 1st November 1956 continued to be in force in the four Districts of the Bombay Karnatak Area.

(5) The manufacture of spirituous medicinal preparations and levy of duty thereunder are governed by Medicinal and Toilet preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955 and Rules of 1956 framed thereunder.

REVENUE AND FINANCE

(6) The neera and manufacture of Palmgur products Scheme was encouraged under the Management of Co-operative Societies approved by the Mysore State Khadi and Village Industries Board.

(7) Prohibition Propaganda was successfully carried out in all the four Districts by the Prohibition and Excise Authorities to educate the masses in general and the addicts in particular to refrain from the evils of drink habits.

Sacramental Win.

The number of Sacramental wine authorisations issued to Church Authorities during the year was :—

1.	Bijapur	3
2.	Belgaum	22
3.	Dharwar	15
4.	Karwar	25
	Total ..	65

One Sacramental wine manufacturing license granted during the year 1959-60 to the Bishop of Belgaum under the Bombay Sacramental Wine Manufacturing Rules, 1950, continued during the year.

Mhowra Flowers.

No licences or permits were issued in any of the four Districts (*viz.*, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and Karwar) under the Bombay Mohwra Flower Rules, 1950 during the year.

Foreign Liquors.

Under the Bombay Foreign Liquor Rules, 1953, the following kinds of foreign liquor permits were existing during the year :—

1. Health Permits.
2. Emergency permits.
3. Visitors permits.
4. Temporary Residents' permits.
5. F. L. XII licences for Medical Practitioners.

The Military Canteen.

Only one vendor's licence was renewed during the year in favour of the Military canteen, Belgaum for consumption of foreign liquor by Military Units only.

Restrictions on certain notified spirituous medicinal preparations and some restricted spirituous medicinal preparations which were in force in 1959-60 were allowed to remain in force during the year.

The system of issuing hemp drugs for the consumption of ganja and bhang from the Government Drugs Depots to Vaidhyas holding permits in Form B I and to addicts holding permits in B III on medical certificates was continued during the year.

Intoxicating Drugs other than Opium.

The system of issuing opium to Vaidhyas holding permits, in Form OP I and to addicts holding permits in OP III on medical certificates issued by the Area Medical Boards constituted for this purpose continued during the year.

Offences

The offences detected by the Police in the four Districts as reported by the District Superintendents of Police during the year were (i) Bijapur 3150, (ii) Belgaum 8051, (iii) Dharwar 5267 and (iv) Karwar 2,460 cases.

Prohibition was introduced in Mysore District except Mysore City and Taluk from 1st July 1960. The schemes for the manufacture of Palmgur and sale of Neera in Bombay and Madras Karnatak areas which were in existence prior to integration were being continued in Bombay and Madras Karnatak areas of Mysore State. The Neera Scheme was introduced in the Dry Districts of Old Mysore areas including Channapatna and Ramanagaram Taluks of Bangalore District.

(iii) Commercial Taxes.

The Mysore Sales Tax Act, 1957.—No amendments to the Act were made during the year. Certain amendments to the Mysore Sales Tax Rules, 1957 were made during the year.

Revision Petitions.

Out of 8,123 (4,895) appeals, including 3,117 cases pending from the previous year, 4,805 (2,601) appeals were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 3,318 (2,294) appeals. The number of Revision applications received during the year was disposed of leaving a balance of 393 (1,339) cases pending at the end of the year.

REVENUE AND FINANCE

Registered dealers.

The number of registered dealers at the beginning of the year was 58,474 (53,001) and the number freshly registered during the year was 13,652 (8,067). The total number of registered dealers was 63,707 (58,666).

Assessments

For assessment there were 34,245 (31,573) dealers with a turnover less than Rs. 40,000 each and 16,043 (15,059) with a turnover exceeding Rs. 40,000 each. The total number of dealers assessed to tax during the year was 50,288 (46,632).

Licenses

The total number of licences issued under Section 6 and 11 during the year was Rs. 11,22,761-42.

Revenue

The net revenue realised after deducting refunds and the expenditure incurred were Rs. 5,92,18,723-85 and Rs. 25,76,528-98 respectively.

Demand, Collection and Balance.

There was a demand of Rs. 7,34,42,760-03, of which a sum of Rs. 5,79,76,433-40 (Rs. 5,20,81,685-38) was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,54,66,326-63 (Rs. 1,89,26,487-80), at the end of the year.

Prosecutions

The total number of prosecutions launched during the year was 2,931 (1,842) and the number of pending was 624 (343), thus making a total of 3,555 (2,185). Out of these, 2,545 cases have been disposed off, leaving a balance of 1,010 cases at the end of the year.

Out of total number of 18,591 (17,443) offences including 1,569 cases pending at the beginning of the year 16,734 (15,478) cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 1,857 (1,965) cases. The compounding fee collected during the year was Rs. 1,68,623-17 (1,43,688--24).

The Mysore Enterainment Tax Act, 1958.—The Act continued to be administered by the officers of the Commercial Taxes Department during the year. The Assistant Commercial Tax Officers continued to be the Entertainment Tax Officers for the purposes of administration of the Mysore Entertainment Tax Act, 1958. The Commercial Tax Officers continued to be the competent authorities to allocate 90 per cent of the entertainment tax collection (net proceeds to local bodies) to the respective local bodies envisaged in Section 17 of the Act.

Theatres

The total number of theatres in the State during the year was 602 (385 permanent theatres and 216 touring talkies) and only one stray entertainment was conducted during the year.

Demand Collection and Balance.

The arrear demand for the year was Rs. 53,574-67 of which a sum of Rs. 36,190-12 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 16,617-52, at the end of the year.

Out of the total current demand of Rs. 66,33,853-25 a sum of Rs. 65,96,299-93 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 37,553-34, at the end of the year.

Demand Collection and Balance of Show Tax.

Under Section 4 of the Mysore Entertainment Tax Act, the total demand of show tax under arrears was Rs. 2,84,645-45, out of which a sum of Rs. 37,415-49 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,46,988-95.

Out of the current demand of Rs. 4,47,701-00 booked during the year a sum of Rs. 4,29,249-05 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 18,451-95.

Regarding allocations to the local bodies, a sum of Rs. 57,09,946-86 was allocated, out of a sum of Rs. 63,63,338-75 collected, by way of Show Tax.

Offences

Five Hundred and fifty-one offences were booked and compounded departmentally levying a total composition fee of Rs. 15,018-09. Out of these a sum of Rs. 13,379-09 collected leaving a balance of Rs. 1,639-00, at the end of the year.

Prosecutions.

Prosecutions were launched in 272 cases, of which 48 cases were convicted, 51 acquitted, 16 withdrawn, and 7 cases were withdrawn after compounding the offence departmentally and 141 cases pending disposal.

Appeals

Out of 33 appeals received, 26 cases were disposed of, leaving 7 cases pending at the end of the year.

Working of the Betting Tax Act.—The total collection of Betting Tax during the year of big meetings, and the Gymkhana Races was Rs. 14,32,814 (Rs. 12,90,429).

Working of the Sugar Cess Acts.—There were 8 Sugar Factories in the State of Mysore for levying the Sugarcane Cess, namely :—

1. Messrs. Krishna Sugar Mills, Kittur.
2. Messrs. Ugar Sugar Works, Ugarkhurd.
3. Messrs, Salarjung Sugar Mills, Munirabad.

REVENUE AND FINANCE

4. Messrs. The Indian Sugar and Refineries (P) Ltd., Hospet.
5. Messrs, Bellary Central Co-operative Stores, Kampli.
6. Messrs, Mysore Sugar Co., Ltd., Mandya.
7. Messrs. Tungabhadra Sugar Works, Shimoga.
8. Messrs. Pandavapura Sahakari Sakkare Karkhane, Pandavapura.

The rate of Sugar Cess for the year continued to be Rs. 6 per ton on the entry of Sugarcane into the local area of notified factories throughout the Mysore State.

Demand Collection, and Balance.

The current demand raised during the year was Rs. 62,72,498-07, of which Rs. 30,29,515-97 was realised leaving a balance of Rs. 32,42,982-10 at the end of the year.

There was an arrear demand of Rs. 28,59,694-50 at the beginning of the year, of which a sum of Rs. 12,63,909-67 was realised leaving a balance of Rs. 15,95,784-83.

The total balance under both arrear and current heads was Rs. 48,38,776-93.

Appeals

There were no appeals under the Sugarcane Cess enactment during the period.

Working of the Prize Competition.—No Prize Competitions were conducted during the year.

A sum of Rs. 2,74,759-50 nP. was outstanding recovery as arrears from Messrs. R.M.D.C. Private Ltd., Bangalore, in respect of Prize Competitions conducted during the previous years. Out of the above sum, Rs. 1,14,599-06 was stayed by the District Judge, Civil Station, Bangalore, which was still pending.

For the recovery of the balance of Rs. 1,60,160-44 nP. a certificate under the Revenue Recovery Act was sent to the Collector of Bombay. Necessary steps were taken for the recovery of this balance.

Working of the Mysore Sales on Motor Spirit Taxation, Act, 1957.—The number of applications received from all the dealers liable to pay tax under petrol was 29 (37) and under M.S.O.P. (Motor Spirit other than Petrol) were 54 (66). The number of applications received from all the dealers not liable to tax under petrol was 269 (258) and under M.S.O.P. was 279 (256). All the dealers were registered.

Demand Collection and Balance.

The demand booked during the year was Rs. 54,37,625-79 (Rs. 47,15,375-76) under petrol and Rs. 66,34,598-45 (Rs. 49,10,056-51) under M.S.O.P. Out of this demand Rs. 53,95,208-47 (Rs. 46,44,334-28) under petrol and Rs. 66,14,440-48 (Rs. 48,85,710-39) under M.S.O.P. were collected leaving a balance of Rs. 42,417-52 (Rs. 71,041-48) under petrol and Rs. 20,157-97 (Rs. 24,346-12) under M.S.O.P. respectively.

Registration Fee.

The total demand of Registration Fee and Miscellaneous fee booked during the year were Rs. 3,762-56 (Rs. 3,288-00) and Rs. 2,977-75 (Rs. 3,615-00) respectively and out of this Rs. 3,216-56 (Rs. 2,993-50) and Rs. 2,652-75 (Rs. 2,793) were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 546-00 (Rs. 294.50) and Rs. 325-00 (Rs. 822-00) respectively.

Offences

Section 10 of Mysore Sales on Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1957.—Only 4 cases under Section 10(a), 2 cases under Section 10(c) and 8 (10) cases under Section 10(d) were filed and all the cases were pending disposal.

Offences Compounded.

During the year 21 (16) cases under Section 10(a), 3 (5) cases under Section 10(b), 86 (103) under Section 10(d), 3 cases under Section 10(e), 1 case under Section 10(f) were booked and the total compounding fees collected was Rs. 734-00 (Rs. 1,139-50). Out of these cases 2 under Section 10(d) were let out with warning.

On the whole the administration of M.S.M.S.T. Act, 1957 was satisfactory.

Working of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.—No amendments to the Act and Rules or any special notifications were issued during the year.

Registered Dealers.

At the beginning of the year there were 17,296 Registered Dealers, under the Act, 4,412 dealers were registered and 1,561 Registration Certificates were cancelled during the year. There were 20,147 registered dealers in the State at the end of the year.

Assessments.

At the beginning of the year 10,809 assessments were pending. 14,570 assessments were raised during the year and 10,273 assessments were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 15,106 assessments at the end of the year.

Demand, Collection and Balance.

Arrears demand outstanding at the beginning of the year was Rs. 16,59,451-72 out of which a demand of Rs. 1,244-74 was reduced due to final assessments, etc.

REVENUE AND FINANCE

A demand of Rs. 97,60,599-48 was raised during the year, out of which a demand of Rs. 7,18,299-42 was reduced due to revision, final assessments, etc. A sum of Rs. 93,61,739-05 was collected during the year, out of which a sum of Rs. 8,218-69 was refunded leaving a balance of Rs. 13,46,986-68. A penalty of Rs. 39,228-72 and miscellaneous fee of Rs. 42,508-21 were collected during the year.

Appeals

At the beginning of the year 5 appeals were pending. 241 fresh appeals were filed during the year, out of which 135 appeals were disposed of leaving a balance of 111 cases at the end of the year.

Offences

At the beginning of the year 38 cases were pending 179 prosecutions were launched during the year, out of which 141 cases were disposed of by the Court leaving a balance of 38 cases at the close of the year.

Working of the Mysore Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1957

The scheme of the Mysore Agricultural Income Tax Act 1957 for the year 1960-61 remained unchanged. The rate of tax, etc., also remained unchanged. No Amendment to the Act was effected.

Demand Collection and Balance.

The total demand including arrears during the year was Rs. 105,28,240-02. Out of which a sum of Rs. 81,13,596.76 was collected and an amount of Rs. 1,69,766.80 was reduced leaving a balance of Rs. 22,44,876.46 at the end of the year. The percentage of collection was 78.32 as against 84 in the previous year.

Assessment

In the beginning of the year 10,375 cases of assessment were pending and 12,629 new cases were registered. Out of these 13,366 were disposed of leaving a balance of 9,638 cases.

Demand, Collection and Balance.

	Demand	*Collection*	*Balance*
	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
1 Under Commercial Crops.	20,91,297 82	11,73,196 64	7,48,294 38
2 Under Plantation Crops.	84,36,982 20	69,40,400 12	14,96,582 08
3 Under Miscellaneous Revenue and Penalties.	57,881 82	24,364 04	33,181 58

The total amount of penalties levied under several sections of the Mysore Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1957 and other penalties under the Act during the year was Rs. 33,168.90. Penalties.

Out of the total number of 847 cases, 366 cases have been disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 481 cases at the end of the year. Appeal.

Out of the total number of 50 cases, 17 cases have been disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 33 cases. Appeals to Commissioner of Commercial Taxes.

Out of the total number of 226 cases, 101 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 125 cases at the end of the year. Revision Petitions.

Under Section 42(3), 900 cases of Recovery of tax involving a total amount of Rs. 4,68,098.09 were outstanding at the beginning of the year. The number of new cases referred to, during the year was 1,143 involving a sum of Rs. 3,79,920.47. Stay Orders were issued in 66 cases involving an amount of Rs. 40,370.49. Nine hundred ninety-one cases involving an amount of Rs. 4,66,946.06 were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 986 cases involving an amount of Rs. 3,33,301.89 at the end of the year. Recovery of Tax.

Out of 221 cases, 216 cases of refund applications were disposed of involving a sum of Rs. 7,16,596.80 leaving 5 refund applications pending at the end of the year. Funds.

Seven hundred and fourteen applications of composition under Section 67 were received during the year, out of which 614 cases were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 100 cases at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 2,00,302.36 was realised by way of composition. Composition applications.

No prosecutions were launched during the year. Prosecutions.

(iv) Registration and Stamps.

There were 19 District Registry Offices and 178 Sub-Registry Offices in the State, out of which 155 offices were special with full-time Sub-Registrars and 23 were *Ex-Officio*. District Registry Offices and sub-Registry Offices.

The total number of documents registered during the year in Book-I, III and IV was 4,33,773

REVENUE AND FINANCE

(1,22,663), of which 4,02,688 documents relating to Book-1, were compulsorily registerable and 19,580 documents were optionally registerable, of the rest 2,129 authorities to adopt and 1,252 Wills were registered in Book-III and 8,124 documents relating to movable property were registered in Book No. IV.

The aggregate value of all kinds of documents registered was Rs. 58,30,37,935-46 Np. (Rs. 51,41,40,594-67 Np.).

Appeals. Out of 124 appeal cases for disposal during the year, 51 cases were disposed of.

Prosecutions. No prosecutions were launched during the year as no infringement of Registration Law was reported.

Exemptions for payment of Registration fee. The total Registration fee foregone by the Department on account of several concessions granted by Government to Co-operative Institutions, Land Mortgage Banks and other Institutions from payment of Registration fee and stamp duty either in full or in part amounted to Rs. 15,93,389-17 Np. (Rs. 14,82,919-69 Np).

Record of Rights Fees. A sum of Rs. 4,39,890-36 Np. was collected as Records of Rights Fees during the year.

Administration of Indian Partnership Act, 1932 :—The total number of applications received during the year for registration, filing and grant of copies of the firms was 2051. The total Revenue realised under the Act during the year was Rs. 5,219-78 Np. (Rs. 7,025·57 Np.).

Administration of the Mysore Societies Registration Act, 1904 :—The number of registered societies under the Mysore Societies Registration Act, 1904 at the end of the year was 3052 and the total revenue realised during the year was Rs. 15,115-20 Np. (Rs. 11,217-46 Np).

Receipts and Expenditure. The receipts and expenditure of the Registration Department during the year were Rs. 32,85,982-08 (Rs. 30,59,271-82) and Rs. 13,03,987·84 Np. (Rs. 12,45,596-29) respectively.

With effect from 1st April 1960, the Sub-Registry Office at Chamarajanagar was bifurcated and a new Sub-Registry Office was created at Udigala, Chamarajanagar Taluk. In April 1960 Government notified that no fee shall be charged in the case of encumbrance certificate

required by persons for production with their applications for grant of loans under the Scheme of dispensation of short term credit, intermediate term credit, and marketing finance by the Societies registered under the Mysore Co-operative Societies Act, 1948 from April 1960 to 31st March 1961.

STAMPS.

The transactions relating to the stock and issue of non-postal stamps in the Central Depot, which is in the charge of the Superintendent of Stamps, Bangalore, were as follows during the year :—

	No. of Stamps	Value	
		Rs.	P.
Opening Balance ..	3,48,77,771	5,18,79,143	27
Total Receipts ..	4,34,70,497	1,23,73,662	28
Total ..	7,83,48,268	6,42,52,805	55
Total Issues ..	2,64,32,836	1,32,86,346	24
Closing Balance ..	5,19,15,432	5,09,66,459	31

Private Documents.

A total of 2,14,733 (2,40,257) documents were impressed with stamps of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,80,758 65 Np. (Rs. 3,99,495·41).

Vending of Commercial Adhesive Labels.

The sale of Share transfer foreign bill, notarial and booker's Note stamps in the Office of the Superintendent of Stamps, Bangalore, amounted to Rs. 64,259-50 (Rs. 73,280-95) during the year.

A sum of Rs. 79,770 62 Np. was awarded as fees by the several Sub-Courts during the year. A sum of Rs. 38,792·89 Np. was recovered and a sum of Rs. 37,325·25 was remitted as irrecoverable during the year. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 4,56,343·51. Every effort is being made to reduce the arrears outstanding.

Prosecutions.

No prosecution for evasion of Stamp Duty under the provisions of the Mysore Stamp Act was instituted during the year.

REVENUE AND FINANCE

The total net revenue from stamps under all heads amounted to Rs. 1,90,99,298-03 (Rs. 1,85,54,730 00) during the year, while the expenditure incurred by the Stamps Department for its administration was Rs. 2,98,114-44 (Rs. 3,12,807·11).

Exemption from payment of Stamp Duty

The total Stamp Duty foregone by the Department on account of several concessions granted by Government to Co-operative Institutions, Land Mortgage Co-operative Societies, and other institutions from payment of Stamp Duty in full or in part amounted to Rs. 28,53,646-22 Np. (Rs. 25,34,692-62).

(v) The Government Insurance Department.

Proposals (New Business).

During the year, 18,839 proposals were dealt with as compared with 10,826 in the previous year. Of these proposals, 13,856 were accepted, 11,053 being cases of first insurance and 2,803 of further insurance,—3,386 proposals were rejected, 3,035 temporarily and 351 permanently on Medical and other grounds. There were thus, 1,597 proposals pending disposal at the close of the year ending with 31st March 1961, as against 953 in the previous year.

Policies.

Out of 15,388 proposals accepted during the year including 1,510 pending at the beginning of the year and 22 cases reinstated during the year, 12,309 proposals resulted in policies for an assurance of Rs. 2,45,58,576 bringing in a monthly premium of Rs. 86,624-50 as compared to 9,746 policies for an assurance of Rs. 1,64,76,336 with a monthly premium income of Rs. 60,005-50 of previous year. Out of the remaining 3,079 proposals, 414 were cancelled and for 2,665 cases, Treasury receipts for payment of first premium had not been received before the close of the year.

Motor Branch

Five thousand eight hundred and seventy vehicles were insured during the year which earned a premium income of about Rs. 6,06,492 as against 4,350 vehicles which brought in a premium income of about Rs. 4,07,037 in the previous year.

The interest income on Motor Insurance Fund during the year amounted to Rs. 99,608. Government advised all the Departments to insure their vehicles in the Motor Branch for Third Party Risks.

The claims paid during the year amounted to Rs. 1,00,922. The amount included claims which had arisen in the previous years but were pending for want of particulars.

Motor Insurance Fund.

The Motor Insurance Fund as on 31st March 1961 amounted to Rs. 27,24,316 (Approximate) as against Rs. 23,06,441 at the close of the year.

Life Insurance Fund.

The Financial position of the life Insurance Fund during the year was as follows :—

Receipts	Rs.	*Payments*	Rs
Approximate Balance as on 1st April 1960 ..	4,16,93,715	Approrximate payments for 1960-61 ..	27,82,500
Approximate receipts during 1960-61 ..	63,24,400	Approximate Closing balance as on 31st March 1961 ..	4,52,35,615
Total ..	4,80,18,115	Total ..	4,80,18,115

General.

Andhra Pradesh Life Insurance Fund :—The policies of the Hyderabad State Life Insurance Fund held by the transferred personnel were continued to be serviced as a closed Fund.

Proposals for the starting General Insurance Scheme like Fire and other Insurance Schemes on the model of the Bombay Insurance Fund were under the consideration of Government.

The proposals received in the Life Branch during the year were nearly 8,000 more than those in the previous year.

The valuation Report for the triennium ending on 31st March 1959 completed during the year was satisfactory. As in the previous triennium, the rate of bonus declared was Rs. 20 per thousand per annum.

CHAPTER III

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

(i) Corporation of the City of Bangalore

Introduction.

The Corporation of the City of Bangalore continued to be governed during the year by the Bangalore City Municipal Corporation Act of 1949.

The City has continued to grow rapidly in population. So far as the area is concerned new extensions were being laid out by the City Improvement Trust Board and these extensions as and when ready were being absorbed into the Corporation area.

Area and Populations.

The area of the Bangalore Corporation was 26.459 Sq. Miles consisting 1,74,617 properties. The population of the city including the Military area stood at 9,08,905 as against 7,76,719 in 1951.

Public Health.

The Corporation area was generally free from major epidemic diseases, during the year 1960-61. However during February and March 1961 there was an outbreak of small-pox in some parts of the city, which was effectively controlled by taking all preventive measures. No cases of plague and Cholera were reported during the year. So also no attacks and deaths were reported in respect of Mesal, Diptheria and Typhoid.

The birth rates for the years 1956-57 to 1960-61 were 34.11, 31.00, 30.20, 23.62 and 30.38 respectively. The birth rate increased by 6.76 per 1,000 as compared to that of previous year. The death rate was higher at 12.11 per 1,000 which represented an increase of 2.46 per 1,000 when compared to the previous year. The death rates for the years 1956-57 to 1960-61 were 14.44, 15.67, 12.8, 9.55 and 12.11 respectively.

The infant Mortality rates for the years 1956-57 to 1960-61, were 101.22, 109.16, 70.55, 10.14, and 110.57 respectively.

The General Health of the City during the year was satisfactory.

LOCAL ADMN.

The incidence of small-pox deaths, and the number of vaccinations performed during the year were :—

Year	Smallpox		Vaccinations	
	Attacks	Deaths	Primary	Re-vaccinations
1958-59 ..	153	93	20,548	1,61,901
1959-60 ..	39	18	21,352	1,50,201
1960-61 ..	212	130	24,162	1,87,486

Medical Relief.

The Corporation Dispensary situated at the City office mainly serves the Corporation Employees and their families. There were two dispensaries running under Bangalore City Corporation one Ayurvedic and one Unani Dispensary in figures 40,920. (Forty Thousand Nine Hundred and twenty) patients were treated in the Ayurvedic Dispensary at the Quadrant Circle in Civil Area, and 29,411 patients were treated in the Unani Dispensary at the Broadway Road in the Civil Area, Bangalore.

Maternity and Child Health.

The Corporation maintained 10 Maternity Homes and 22 Welfare Centres. In addition to 11 Lady Doctors there were 36 Midwives, 12 Circle Midwives for Maternity Homes apart from Doctors, 6 Health Visitors and 36 Midwives for Welfare Centre.

Malaria.

Government has extended the National Malaria Eradication Programme to the Corporation area, and 97,769 houses were sprayed during the year with 74,404 lbs. of D.D.T.

Education.

The Corporation continued to maintain eight High Schools and one Nursery School. The total number of students studying in the Corporation Schools was put at 5,779 boys and 3,728 girls. The total strength of the teaching staff was 266.

Slums

A sum of Rs. 53,618 was spent on slum clearance during the year. For undertaking planned development of the Goripalya and Kalasipalya slum areas, a special sub-division was created.

Water Supply

Water was being supplied to the Corporation as well as to the several layouts formed by the City Improvement Trust Board from the sources, *viz.*, (i) from C.R.S. Water Works, Thippagondanahalli and (ii) Soldevanahalli. The *per capita* supply during the year works

out to 14.5 gallons as against last year's supply of 15.5 G.P.C.D. inclusive of Industrial Supplies. The total quantity supplied for the year including water supplied to industrial concerns being 6,045 M.G. The Revenue collected during the year due to the sale of water comes to Rs. 34,94,758-53 nP. as against that of Rs. 13,11,770 during the last year.

Finance

The opening balance at the credit of the Corporation was Rs. 70,54,371. The total receipts under all heads including debt heads amounted to Rs. 2,62,55,370. The expenditure during the year was to the extent of Rs. 2,06,13,359, the balance was Rs. 1,26,96,382.

Revenue

The arrears of property tax at the commencement of the year was Rs. 17,51,057 as against Rs. 18,88,046 for the previous year. The net collections during the year under this head amounted to Rs. 47,45,388 of which the past arrears collected amounted to Rs. 10,46,242. The total collections under Octroi worked out to Rs. 50,45,865 as against Rs. 46,34,213 during the previous year.

(ii) Mysore City Municipality

Mysore City is situated at 12° 18″ latitude and 76° 42″ longitude at the north-west base of Chamundeswari Hills. Its height is 2,525 feet above the sea level. It has a bracing climate. The average rainfall was 27″.

The area of the city continued to be 14.43 Sq Miles.

The general health of the City was satisfactory during the year.

The incidence of small-pox and the number of vaccinations performed during the year were :—

	Small-pox		*Vaccinations*	
	Attacks	*Deaths*	*Primary*	*Re-vaccination*
1958-59 ..	52	24	4,424	26,465
1959-60 ..	9	1	6,282	25,425
1960-61 ..	..	..	6,791	20,572

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Plague

The city was free from plague during the year. As an anti-plague measure systematic cyanofumigation of rat burrows was done throughout the year.

Cholera

The City was also free from Cholera during the year.

Typhoid

The number of cases of typhoid reported during the year from different parts of the City was 30 resulting in 30 deaths as against 57 attacks with 36 deaths during the previous year.

Influenza

Cases of influenza were not prevailing during the year.

Diphtheria

The comprehensive scheme for the prevention of Diphtheria among children has been in operation in the City from 1953. At present all the school children among the suspectible age upon, from ages 1—15 years were being protected by "Triple Antigen" against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus and 24,341 Children were given inoculations as against 28,221 in the previous year. During the the year there were 18 attacks with 16 deaths due to Diphtheria, as against 172 attacks with 22 deaths during the previous year.

Tuberculosis

One hundred and eight deaths due to the Tuberculosis were reported during the year.

A major portion of the Health budget was set apart for conservancy and sanitation.

As a part of National Malaria Eradication Programme, all the breeding places of 6 divisions were sprayed regularly with Malaril oil "B". In addition to larval control of the mosquitoes, houses were also sprayed with Hexidol, or Diazonal at the request of the people for the control of bugs or other insects on payment of the cost of the insecticide.

Births and deaths during the year were 7,758 and 2,735 respectively.

At the end of the year there were 76 Educational Institutions and 12 Charitable Institutions in whose case water was supplied at concessional rates.

The demand, collection and balance under all heads of revenue were :—

1.	Demand including arrears ..	31,19,176
2.	Collection ..	25,55,821
3.	Balance ..	5,63,355

(iii) Davangere City Municipality.

The total area of the City was 7.5 sq. miles and the population, according to the census of 1961, was 78,267. Area and population

The total number of houses and sites in Davangere City was 15,214 (14,706) and 1,597 (2,105) respectively. Houses and Sites.

The City was free from small-pox till January 1961. Small-pox infections were found during February 1961 and preventive measures were adopted. Mass vaccination was conducted and the infection was brought under complete control during March 1961. The City was free from plague, influenza and malaria.

Altogether 2,729 (2,469) births and 873 (632) deaths were registered the ratio being 48.73 per cent (44 per cent) and 17.82 per cent (11.6 per cent) respectively per thousand of population.

The Municipal High School continued to function with a strength of 390 (355) pupils on the roll during the year and an expenditure of Rs. 17,439 was incurred out of Municipal Funds.

A sum of Rs. 2,43,405 was spent during the year under this head which covered original works, repairs, etc. Public Works.

With a view to removing accumulation of heaps of rubbish and silt stocked on private sites and keeping the City clean the intensive cleaning compaign was continued once a week during the year. A sum of Rs. 2,24,543 (Rs. 1,72,802) was spent under Conservancy and sanitation during the year. Slum clearance.

The total Demand of the Municipality including arrears under all heads was Rs. 14,98,916. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 9,67,086 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 5,31,830 to be collected at the close of the year. Demand Collection and Balance.

The year commenced with an opening of Rs. 1,09,177 (Rs. 2,21,963). The total receipts of the Municipality during the year was Rs. 16,77,368 (Rs. 13,97,155), as against a total expenditure of Rs. 16,10,675 (Rs. 14,73,340). Finance.

The incidence of taxation per head of population worked out to Rs. 16.9 (Rs. 12.65) during the year.

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(iv) Bellary City Municipality.

Area and Population.—The total area of the City was 10.7 sq. miles and its population, according to the 1961 census, was 87,577.

Houses and sites.—The total number of houses and sites were 17,268 (16,063) and 916 (893) respectively.

Education.—The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 84,792.19 (Rs. 71,071). There were 20 Municipal Elementary Schools managed by the Elementary Education Funds during the year. The total number of boys and girls who attended the Municipal Elementay Schools during the year was 1,707, and 1,276 respectively. Besides there were two Municipal High Schools, which sent up 144 candidates to the S.S.L.C. Exmination held in March 1961, out of which 80 pupils were successful. The strength of Children attending Municipal Schools exclusive of Government grant-in-aid Schools at the end of the year was 2,983 (2,731).

Public Health.—There were 3 Maternity and and Child Welfare Centres maintained by the Municipality.

Epidemics.—The town was free from plagu, and Cholera. There were some deaths under malaria, 385 deaths mainly from Respiratory diseases, 217 deaths due to Dysentery and Diarrhoea, 28 deaths from Typhoid and 955 deaths from all other causes.

Births and deaths.—There were 2,597 births and 1,985 deaths during the year.

Finance. The total collection under all heads including arrears was Rs. 8,73,329.00 during the year. The opening balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 4,15,482.00. The total receipts and expenditure of the Municipality were Rs. 36,65,386 and Rs. 37,50,694, respectively, thereby having a closing balance of Rs. 3,30,174 at the end of the year.

The incidence of taxation per head of population worked out to Rs. 13-80 (Rs. 8-26) during the year.

(v) Municipal Administration.

Bangalore Division

There were 48 Town Municipal Councils in the Division. There was no change in the boundaries or area of any municipality in the Division during the year.

No fresh taxes and fees were levied in any of the Municipalities of Tumkur, Bellary and Chitradurga Districts.

The total income under Octroi in the Division except Kolar, was Rs. 16,06,305 (Rs. 15,94,855) during the year.

Grants were given to Municipalities for non-remunerative purposes amounted to Rs. 2,42,479 (Rs. 3,25,791) during the year.

Loans were taken for town improvement works like water supply, drainage works, construction of town hall, market, etc., at different rates of interest ranging from 3¼ per cent to 5 per cent according to the purpose covering the period from 3 years to 25 years.

Finance.

The demand, collection and balance of Municipal Taxes in several Municipalities in the Division, was Rs. 40,53,046, Rs. 39,20,453 and Rs. 16,53,755 respectively.

Education.

There were 28 Municipal High Schools in the Division during the year. Nursery schools were maintained by the Town Municipal Councils of Bangarpet, Mulbagal, Chintamani, Sidlagatta, Chikballapur and Gowribidanur.

Loan for Water Supply Scheme was sanctioned during the year to several Municipalities, *viz.*, Kolar, Srinivasapur, Bangarpet, Chintamani, Gowribidanur, Manchenahalli, Bagepalli, Gudibanda, Molakalmuru, Turuvanoor, Chitradruga and Hospet.

Mysore Division

There were 62 Municipalities and 8 Notified Areas in the Division during the year. Out of the said 62 Municipalities, 5 Municipalities in Mysore District were converted as Panchayats during the year. Most of the Municipalities were reconstituted during the year.

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No fresh Taxes were reported to have been imposed nor any existing ones abandoned in any of the Municipalities in this Division except in Gundlupet and Hunsur Municipalities.

The total income from Municipal rates and taxes during the year in the Division was Rs. 59,86,126. The incidence of taxation per head of population in the several Districts in the Division was Rs. 7.68 during the year.

A sum of Rs. 2,46,57,426 was advanced during the year as loan to several municipalities for various schemes out of which a sum of Rs. 125,32,399 was repaid, leaving a balance of Rs. 121,25,027 yet to be repaid at the close of the year.

The outlay incurred towards the execution of Public Works such as, construction of drains, repairs of of roads and buildings, etc., by the Municipal Agency during the year, was Rs. 12,99,717-53.

There were 29 Municipal High Schools working in the Town Municipalities of old Mysore Area, out of 31 Municipal High Schools of the previous year, since the 2 Municipal High Schools situated in the jurisdiction of the 5 Municipalities in Mysore District, were converted as Panchayets.

No High Schools were run by the Municipalities in the Districts of South Kanara and Coorg.

A sum of Rs. 26,39,658 was realised as Octroi in the Municipalities and in notified areas during the year. No Octroi was being levied in any of the municipalities in South Kanara district under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 in force in South Kanara District.

Finance.

Out of the total demand of Rs. 1,09,83,832 (including arrears of Rs. 21,15,217), a sum of Rs. 84,60,379 was collected during the year as against a sum of Rs. 66,08,238-66 collected during the previous year, leaving a balance of Rs. 25,23,453 to be collected at the end of the year.

Belgaum Division

The total number of Municipalities (excluding the notified area of Dandeli) in the Division at the end of the year was 34, of which six were Borough Municipalities, two City Municipalities and twenty-five District Municipalities and 1 was Notified Area at Dandeli in Karwar District. There was no change in the area and boundaries of the Municipalities in the Division.

The total gross income of the Municipalities in the Division was Rs. 284,26,017. The net income excluding the receipts under "extraordinary and Debt" amounted to Rs. 203,22,781. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 15.71 Np. The toalt realisations from rates and taxes being Rs. 137,44,244.

Out of the total demand of Rs. 82,90,836 of Municipal taxes, during the year including the arrears of tax of the previous year, a sum of Rs. 55,13,280 was collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 27,77,556 at the the end of the year.

Octroi

The total collection of Octroi was Rs. 71,19,152 during the year. The system of the joint levy and collections of Octroi and toll within the limits of Belgaum Municipality and Cantonment Board, Belgaum wascontinued by the Belgaum Municipality during the year. There was no change in the system of collecting octroi in any of the Municipalities.

Finance.

A sum of Rs. 283,42,043 was realised as receipts during the year, and there was an arrear of Rs. 102,56,801 at the beginning of the year. Out of a total amount of Rs. 385,98,844 including the arrears and the receipts, a sum of Rs. 290,85,751 was incurred as Expenditure during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 95,13,093 at the end of the year.

Grants to the extent of Rs. 2,11,059 for Town Improvement Schemes were sanctioned by Government to the Municipalities in this Division.

Water supply schemes at Nargund and Ilkal were completed and those at Kundgol, Haveri, Bagalkot,

Guledgud, Rabkavi, Banhatti and Mahalingapur were in progress during the year.

The Municipalities of Dharwar and Hubli had taken up the execution of Slum Clearance Scheme and the construction of houses under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme.

Gulbarga Division

There were 24 Municipalities in the Division, of which 9 were City Municipalities and 15 Town Municipalities.

The total area of the Division was 19,825 Sq. Miles and the population was 31,40,905, of which 26,78,709 was rural and 4,62,196 urban.

In order to enhance the income of the Municipalities necessary measures, *viz.*, revision of the rates of different taxes and levy of Octroi, etc., were implemented during the year.

The Municipal fund comprises taxes, tolls and fees and contributions of Government. These funds were applied mainly for providing basic amenities like improved Water supply, health, sanitation and electricity.

Slum Clearance Schemes were sanctioned by Government for Gulbarga and Raichur, at a cost of Rs. 1,15,010 and Rs. 2,00,400 respectively and the work of these schemes was started during the year. Government have sanctioned 50 per cent of the cost of these schemes as grant and the balance as loan.

The Municipalities of the Gulbarga Division have attained a more satisfactory level of Administration and Civic standards.

(vi) Local Development Works

This programme was initiated by the Government of India during 1953-54 with a view to stimulate the people for the Five-Year Plans through the Local Schemes for the execution of which they would contribute either in cash, kind or labour.

Under this programme small works like drinking water wells, schools, roads, etc., costing not more than Rs. 20,000 each were taken up. But, during this year the programme is restricted to drinking water works, village approach roads and village school buildings only.

A total provision of Rs. 18 lakhs is made for this programme during the current year.

(vii) Village Panchayats and Rural Development

The Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959 was brought into force with effect from 1st November 1959. The old panchayats were dissolved and new Panchayats were constituted under the provisions of this new Act. Those with a population of not less than 5,000 and an annual income of not less than Rs. 10,000 were treated as Town Panchayats and the rest as Village Panchayats.

(viii) Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board

Owing to the rapid increase of population in the City and the concomitant increase in the demand for residential and industrial accommodation, the Board embarked upon a programme of formation of many new layouts.

The Board continued its activities on the principle "Self-Support" and "No profit and no loss", system in matters of finance.

The activities of the Board were broadly confined to the following during the year :—

1. Formation of new residential extensions to serve mostly as extensions to relieve congestion within the City limits.

2. Formation of new layouts to provide sites for the requirement of middle class and poor classes in places beyond the Corporation limits and within "Greater Bangalore."

3. Formation of sites required by the House Building Institution like the Mysore Housing Board, etc.

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4. Formation of Industrial Suburb for planned location of big and small industry in Rajajinagar and shifting of the existing industries from the City of Bangalore to the industrial suburb.

5. Formation of industrial housing area for workers in close proximity to factories, etc., and provision of modern civic amenities.

6. Construction of cheap houses for Hut Dwellers.

7. Improvement and clearance of slum area by removing congestion and shifting of insanitary huts to well laid out extensions and formation of layouts.

Two thousand three hundred and forty-eight sites were disposed of, in several layouts of the Board by the Sub-Committee, during the year as detailed below :—

Rajajinagar V Block	..	800
Jayanagar	..	150
Palace Orchards	..	532
Cambridge Road	..	267
Victoria Road	..	108
Hosahalli layout	..	491
Total	..	2,348

Acquisition

An extent of 340 acres and 36½ guntas of land was acquired during the year by the Special Land Acquisitoin Officer, City Improvement Trust Board, for various Schemes.

The receipts and expenditure under the various Heads of Account during the year were Rs. 87,97,762 (Rs. 89,59,734) and Rs. 96,88,753 (Rs. 77,39,387) respectively.

The demand, collection and balance of site value for the year 1960-61 were :—

		Rs.	nP.
Opening balance	..	2,31,486	69
Demand	..	63,41,050	00
Total	..	65,72,536	69
Collections during the year	..	64,45,287	79
Balance	..	1,27,248	90

During the year there were 50 Schemes in progress. As against an aggregate sum of Rs. 3,34,98,344 spent by the Board on these schemes so far, Rs. 3,04,29,250-83 was realised.

(ix) Mysore City Improvement Trust Board.

Acquisition

Acquisition of 20 acres of land out of the Chaluvamba Mansion compound, acquisition of properties required for the formation of straight Road from Elgin Fountain to District Offices, III Stage, estimated Rs. 4,10,000, and acquisition of 167 acres and 23 guntas of land in Mysore Kasaba and 171 acres and 37 guntas of land in Inam Natchanahalli village, required for the formation of Industrial suburbs at Mysore South, estimated Rs. 15,63,000 were pursued during the year.

A number of cases of acquisition of properties acquired were under different stages of acquisition.

Building Sites

There were 386 sites available for sale at the beginning of the year, 75 new sites were formed, making total of 461, out of which, 152 sites were sold during the year, leaving a balance of 309 sites at the close of the year.

There was no reference to court under Land Acquisition Act during the year.

The total amount of estimates sanctioned by the several authorities on schemes relating to construction works was Rs. 18,74,908.

The total receipts during the year was including opening balance Rs. 25,34,183. The Board met an expenditire of Rs. 6,79,326 during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 18,54,857 at the end of the year.

(x) Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board.

The area under the control of the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board including 33 Village Panchayats, comprising 76 indirectly administered villages was about 30 square miles. The towns of Robertsonpet and Andersonpet are included in this area. In the centre of this area lie the three Gold Mining Companies.

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The Board held 8 meetings against 9 meetings held during the previous year for transacting the business.

The area was free from cholera and plague during the year. There were 29 attacks and 7 deaths due to small-pox during the year. Of these, 19 attacks and 6 deaths were reported from the Mining area and 10 attacks and 1 death from Non-Mining area.

In the non-mining and mining areas, 22,843 vaccinations were conducted during the year, of which there were 2,993 primary vaccinations and, 19,850 re-vaccinations.

Births and Deaths.

There were 4,947 live-births and 136 still-births, while there were 1,504 deaths from all causes during the year.

Finance

The year opened with a balance of Rs. 70,303-93 nP. (Rs. 41,672-03 nP.). The cash balance at the end of the year was Rs. 54,413-73 (Rs. 70,303-93 nP.). The total receipts during the year including the opening Balance were Rs. 8,06,161-99 nP. (Rs. 6,57,078-87 nP.). The demand under Mohatarfa during the year was Rs. 1,26,284 including the arrears of Rs. 56,316 against which only a sum of Rs. 58,358 was collected.

The state of public health in the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board area was satisfactory during the year.

(xi) Town Planning Department

Creation

Realising the need for a separate Town Planning Department for the purpose of attending exclusively to the problems relating to Town Planning and Town Improvement in the State, Government sanctioned the creation of a separate Town Planning Department, with effect from 3rd November 1959 with the Government Architect as the *Ex-Officio* Director of Town Planning and the Department is functioning since then.

Town Planning Act.

Enactment of a uniform Town Planning Legislation applicable to the entire State was under the consideration of Government. The Draft Mysore Town and Country Bill was scrutinised by the Scrutinising Committee and

placed before the Legislature during the ensuing session. The Act is since passed by both the Houses of Legislature and is awaiting the assent of the President of India.

Master Plans

Bangalore is one of the few cities witnessing phenomenal growth in population owing to location of a number of industries and other commercial establishments in and around the city. It has been strongly urged on the Government, the City Improvement Trust Board and the Corporation of Bangalore, that immediate steps should be taken for preparing a Master Plan for the Metropolitan Region of Bangalore. Government have recently constituted a committee under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Minister for Development and Local Self-Government broadly to co-ordinate the activities of all the local authorities in the city. This Committee is considering the problem of the preparation of a Master Plan for the Metropolitan Region of Bangalore.

It is understood that Mangalore will be developed as an all-weather port in the Third Five-Year Plan at an approximate cost of Rs. 12 crores. With the development of the Mangalore Port as an all-weather Port, the Mangalore-Hassan meter-gauge Railway line may also materialise. Mangalore has also been developing as an educational centre. A regional Engineering College has since been started at Suratkal about 10 miles from Mangalore City, and a medical college at Manipal near Udipi is already in existence. All these developments will have considerable impact on the Social and Civic life of the City of Mangalore. It is therefore felt essential, that the preparation of Master Plan for Mangalore City should be taken up immediately.

Dandeli Township

The first stage of development of the new Town of Dandeli, covering an area of 200 acres has already been taken up. Detailed plans for the residential area, shipping centre, school buildings, etc., have been prepared and furnished. Clearing of the forest area for the second stage of development is on hand. Preparation of detailed plans for the second stage of development is to be taken up after obtaining detailed survey plans. An indicative plan for civic centre has also been prepared.

Trust Boards.

There are two City Improvement Trust Boards, one for Bangalore and the other for Mysore. These Trust Boards are responsible for planned development of these

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two cities and for effecting improvements. The Director of Town Planning extended expert advice and guidance in matters of planning.

Municipalities

All the Municipalities in the Stat continued to get technical assistance and guidance from this office in their town development and town improvement works.

Prior to reorganisation of States two draft Town Planning schemes—one in Bagalkot and the other one in Nippani, had been prepared and it is expected that the work of finalising these two Planning Schemes has already been taken up and will be completed very soon.

The country has embarked on industrialisation on a large scale in the successive five year plans. River-valley projects and other developmental activities have also been taken up. The need for planning, planning of of towns and cities, is all the more greater, as a result of these developments. The task of planning over 25,000 villages, 300 towns and six cities in the State is immense. This department is addressing itself to this immense task.

CHAPTER IV

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND

(i) Land Revenue

In Bangalore Division, there was decrease in the rainfall in Kolar and Chitradurga Districts, when compared with previous years. The rainfall was less than the 25 years average in all the Districts except Bellary during the year and more than 35 years average in the case of official year in all the Districts except Bangalore District.

In Bangalore District, though there was inadequate and untimely rainfall in some parts of the District, there was not much anxiety about the seasonal conditions and the standing water and fodder were available and the conditions of the people and cattle were good. In Kolar District, the tanks did not receive adequate supply of water. There was scarcity for drinking water in the district. Hence immediate action was taken to provide water by sinking temporary wells in the affected parts out of the allotment under "64 Famine". In Tumkur District the rainfall though widely spread throughout the district, was untimely and inadequate in Sira, Madhugiri and Pavagada Taluks. In Chitradurga District standing crops were fair except in some parts of Chitradurga, Challakere, Hiriyur and Molakalmuru taluks. Fodder was available throughout the District. In Bellary District, the rainfall was adequate except in Bellary, part of Kudligi, Hadagalli, Mallapuram and Siruguppa taluks. Crops in some of the villages in the above affected areas were affected for want of adequate rainfall. In Bellary Taluk, there was complete failure of Crops.

In Mysore Division, there was heavy rainfall in Mysore, Shimoga and Hassan Districts. The seasonal conditions were good in the division except in parts of Malavalli taluk in Mandya District, Arsikere, Channarayapatna, Holenarasipur and Belur taluks in Hassan District and in parts of Honnali taluk in Shimoga District. Due to heavy rains there were floods in Koppa, Mudigere and Narasimharajapura taluks in Chickmagalur District. The crops were not very good in parts of Hassan and Chickmagalur Districts, but were normal in Mandya and Shimoga Districts

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In Gulbarga Division, there was sufficient rainfall at the commencement of the season and Khariff sowing was done in time, but due to failure of rains from July to September 1960, the crops were affected in Shorapur taluk and in parts of Yadgir, Shahpur and Jewargi taluks. Khariff crops were affected in all the taluks and the land revenue was in respect of 185 villages.

In Belgaum division, the Khariff crop was good, but the Rabi crop was affected due to inadequate rainfall and full suspension of Land Revenue was granted in 38 villages. In Bijapur district, the Khariff crop practically failed and the yield of Rabi crop was very low and half suspension of land revenue in 36 villages and full suspension of land revenue in 170 villages were granted. North Kanara District, both Khariff and Rabi crops were normal. In Dharwar District, the yield of paddy was normal but other crops were below normal. Water supply in irrigation wells and tanks was adequate in Belgaum, Bijapur, Karwar, and Dharwar Districts. The total area irrigated by the wells during the year was 70,344 acres. There was a net increase of 8,835 acres under irrigation during the year in Bijapur District.

Distress Relief.

In Bangalore Division, Madhugiri, Pavagada, Challakere, Molakalmuru, Hiriyur, Hosadurga, Nayakanahally of Jagalur, Bellary taluks were affected with distress condition due to inadequate and untimely rains. As some parts of Tumkur District were affected due to adverse seasonal conditions, relief works were started to alleviate distress. In Kolar District the seasonal conditions were unsatisfactory. Relief works were started under "54 Famine" in sinking wells, etc. In Chitradurga District, prompt action was taken to alleviate scarcity conditions, by taking up relief works in the affected areas and by diverting labour to project works. In Bellary District, formation of road works were taken to provide relief to the affected people of the area. Seasonal conditions in Bangalore District was normal.

Relief works were taken up in Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Chitradurga and Bellary Districts. The expenditure incurred on famine relie works in Kolar, Tumkur, Chitradurga and Bellary districts was Rs. 54,276.00, Rs. 2,13,510-64 nP, Rs. 6,20,783-66 nP. and Rs. 78,697-00

NP. respectively. Due to accidental fires, in the Bangalore Division, a sum of Rs. 29,452.45 NP. was granted as relief.

In Mysore Division, a sum of Rs. 68,425.61 NP. and Rs. 8,972.38 NP. were spent in Hassan and Shimoga Districts for famine relief works. Due to accidental fires in this division, a sum of Rs. 38,970 and building materials of the value of Rs. 22,126 were granted as a measure of relief.

Due to failure of crops in Gulbarga and Raichur Districts relief works to provide employment to ryots and landless persons were undertaken and a sum of Rs. 3,58,454.11 NP. and Rs. 2,87,146.79 NP. respectively were spent. No relief work was taken up in Bidar District. Due to Fire accidents in the Gulbarga Division, cash grants amounting to Rs. 14,263.00 and timber worth Rs. 1,305 were distributed among the persons who were affected by such accidental fires as a measure of relief.

Due to untimely rainfall in Bijapur District, Belgaum Division relief works were undertaken and a sum of Rs. 27,67,467 was spent in this respect. Small Relief works were taken up in Belgaum and Dharwar Districts also. No relief work was undertaken in North Kanara District.

Assessed Waste lands for Cultivation.

In Bangalore Division, out of a total extent of 2,40,762 acres 20 guntas of assessed waste lands available for cultivation, an extent of 29,688 acres 7 guntas was disposed of for cultivation, as against 62,318 acres 1 gunta in the previous year.

In Mysore Division, out of an area to an extent of 56,17,748 acres of land under occupation, the total area cropped was 42,76,300 acres, as against 3,14,526-09½ acres of land for cultivation in the previous year.

In Gulbarga Division, the total area in the Division under irrigation was 67,48,631.21 acres as against 55,70,688.39 acres in the previous year. The main crops were, Jawar, Paddy, Wheat, Cotton, Bajra, Gram, Pulses and Oil seeds. The extent of land assigned was 8,971 acres 4 guntas as against 5,712 acres 26 guntas in the previous year.

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In Belgaum Division, an area of 3,667 acres was brought under cultivation under the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act.

Darkhasts

In Bangalore Division, out of 55,357 applications for darkhasts 43,853 were disposed of. The area granted and the amount realised by their disposal were 8,89,143 acres 49 guntas and Rs. 2,52,647-42, nP. respectively.

In Mysore Division, out of 1,01,483 applications, for darkhasts 63,239 were disposed of. The area so granted was 82,921.49 acres.

In Gulbarga Division, out of 2,707 applications pertaining to assignment of lands on patta, 1,934 applications were disposed of, leaving a balance of 773, at the end of the year.

Area and Occupation and area cropped.

In Bangalore Division, the area under occupation was 65,64,157 acres and the area cropped was 55,44,673 acres. The percentage of fallow land to that of the area cropped was 17 per cent.

In Mysore Division, the total area under occupation was 56,17,748 acres. The area cropped was 42,76,300 acres.

In Gulbarga Division, the total area under different crops during the year was 67,48,631.21 acres as against an area of 55,70,688.39 acres in the previous year showing an increase in the cropped area by 11,77,942.82 acres during the year.

In Belgaum division, an area of 3,667 acres was brought under cultivation under the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act.

Tenancy Law Administration :—In Bangalore Division there were 1,214 cases under Tenancy Act pending at the beginning of the year, and 1,526 cases were received during the year. Out of 2,740 cases in total, 1,289 were disposed of.

In Mysore Division there were 1,300 cases under Tenancy Act pending at the beginning of the year, and 2,863 fresh cases were received during the year bringing the total to 4,163. Out of these, 2,426 cases were disposed of.

In Gulbarga Division there were 93,956, protected tenants holding 14,49,257.35 acres of land. 2,278 tenants surrendered their rights over an extent of 44,818.7 acres of land and 144 tenants were evicted under the provisions of the Tenancy Act.

In Belgaum Division there were 840 tenancy cases pending at the beginning of the year, and 7,887 cases were instituted during the year bringing the total number of cases for disposal to 8,727. Out of them, 7,330 were disposed of leaving a balance of 1,397.

Demand Collection and Balance of Land Revenue.

In Bangalore Division, the total demand together with arrears under Land Revenue (inclusive of land revenue miscellaneous) was Rs. 1,50,10,665 as against Rs. 1,22 99.787 during the previous year. The total sum (including revisions) collected was Rs. 95,83,365 as against a sum of Rs. 98,60,329 in the previous year, showing a decrease in collection. The arrears at the beginning of the year were Rs. 24,39,458 as against Rs. 11,68,513 in the previous year. Out of this a sum of Rs. 6,53,318 was collected. The demand for the year was Rs. 1,25,71,207 as against Rs. 1,11,31,274 for the previous year. Out of this a sum of Rs. 89,30,047 was collected. The percentage of the collection was 71 per cent.

In Mysore Division the total demand with arrears under Land Revenue (inclusive of land revenue and miscellaneous), for the year was Rs. 1,42,98,133 (Rs. 20,99,926). A total sum of Rs. 1,28,56,493 (Rs. 8,76,112) was collected towards Land Revenue during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 14,41,620 (Rs. 12,23,814).

In Gulbarga Division the demand of Land Revenue for the year was Rs. 179,67,543.05 nP. out of which a sum of Rs. 76,09,916.38 nP. was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 1,03,57,626.67 nP. The heavy arrears pending at the close of the year was mainly due to suspension of Land Revenue in the Ex-Paigah Villages of Gulbarga Division to the extent of 50 per cent from year to year.

In Belgaum Division, the total demand of Land Revenue for the year was Rs. 1,32,01,055.19 nP. Out of which Rs. 1,30,85,333.94 nP. was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 1,15,703.25 nP.

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(ii) Land Records, Survey and Settlement.

Cadastral Survey of Inam Villages.—Out of 2,103 ex-inam villages in the State 1,091 villages were surveyed and settled up to end of the year. Settlement was announced in respect of 131 villages. Survey work was in progress in 173 of the unsurveyed villages in the several taluks of the State in different stages. The bulk of ex-inam villages in Bangalore and Kolar districts and field work in the Bangalore District was almost completed.

The Progress of field and tapasani work done under this item is as follows.—

(*a*) *Original measurement work.*—Detailed Survey work was conducted in 112 (105) villages comprising an extent of 27,526 acres 39 guntas (36,017 acres and 38 guntas) involving 7,358 (8,830) blocks.

(*b*) *Original classification.*—Original Classification was done in 106 (102) villages involving 7,878 (9,290) blocks with an area of 23,621 acres and 80 guntas (33,026 acres and 15 guntas).

(*c*) *Bandh Pahani.*—Boundary marks were erected in 5,666 (9,410) blocks involved in 106 (102) villages.

(*d*) *Hissa Survey work.*—Hissa Survey Work was conducted in 128 (139) villages involving 18,153 (11,580) Hissas.

Survey and Settlement was introduced into 131 (137) Inam Villages during the year. The Settlement work of Inam Villages was being attended to expeditiously in order to facilitate the implementat on of the provision of Inam Abolition Act.

Reclassification Work.

Subsequent to the first revision Settlement Government decided to sanction the introduction of Section Revision Settlement in Old Mysore Area in 1953. The work was commenced in 1955 in Chitradurga District and after completing the work of all the 9 taluks in Chitradurga District, the work was taken up on an intensive scale from 1957 in the Districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Mysore by an augmented staff. The revision work was first confined purely to Reclassification in the 15 Taluks spread over Bangalore, Tumkur and Kolar Districts. Three more taluks of Mysore District have also been taken up during the year for field work on the reclassification side.

The Reclassification parties in several taluks attended to the field work on the maintenance side in respect of L. R. Phodi Records, R. R. Mutation cases and Business statistics.

Business Statistics.—Out of a total of 45,078 references, comprising 565 pending references and 44,513 received afresh during the year, 44,421 references were disposed of, leaving a balance of 657 references at the end of the year.

Out of a total of 1,223 petitions including the arrears of previous year, 1,135 petitions from private parties were disposed of, leaving a balance of 88 petitions. A sum of Rs. 2,633 was realised towards the fee for the issue of tippan water course and other copies.

Reclassification Barasath work including Maintenance work.—Out of 2,387 villages Reclassification tapasani work under different items was completed in respect of 2,307 villages leaving a balance of 80 villages at the end of the year.

Resettlement

The system of Land Revenue Assessment was almost identical in the areas of Old Mysore, Bombay and Hyderabad Karnatak Areas and Coorg with a new variations here and there. The Revision Settlement work was taken up in the several Zones of Old and New Mysore areas and was in progress in the 8 zones of Old Mysore, two in Belgaum and one in Gulbarga Division. To ensure expenditious completion of Revision Settlement work, the programme of Revision Settlement Work was undertaken under the three stages *viz.*, 1. Preliminary enquiry (ii) Intensive enquiry in the representative villages (iii) Drafting of the Settlement Report, and was completed in all the ten Zones. The press of the Revision Settlement Work was made in all the 3 stages. The entire old Mysore Area were divided into 16 Zones on the consideration of factors recommended by the Taxation Enquiry Commission. It was reported that the 12 Settlement Officers in all have completed intensive enquiry in respect of 1,124 villages selected. They have also completed 5,738 crop cutting experiments. The Settlement Officers have collected the full information regarding the Statistical Data required for the Settlement Report. There was considerable improvement and good progress in all direction of Settlement Work.

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Frontier Bou dary Varification.

During the year the Joint verification between Punganoor Taluk of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore State was commenced, and the work was in progress. The joint verification of frontier boudary between Punganoor taluk of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore State was commenced and the work was in progress. It affected 35 villages in Mysore State and a total distance of 47 miles was measured. In addition, Mojini mistakes were corrected in respect of 12 S. Nos. in 8 villages, in the course of joint verification work effecting corrections in the original Survey records.

Maintenance Work.

Old Mysore Area.—Maintenance work in several taluks of the State, spread over as also the reclassification, covering an area of 99,500 Acres 35 Guntas (1,11,579-25 acres), under land records, Phodi and other miscellaneous work.

Bandh Pahani.

Classification work was done in 19,825 blocks with an area of 65,723 Acres 1 Gunta in the several villages under Land Records Phodi work. Bandh Pahani work was completed in 23,731 blocks which were newly phoded. Besides, Hudbust was shown in respect of 5,552 cases.

Maintenance work on field involved 13638 (11645) Land Records Phodi records and 36033 (66228) mutation phodi and other miscellaneous cases during the year.

Decennial Revision of Potgi.

Decennial Revision of Potgi of Twenty-seven cases relating to 3007 villages were pending at the beginning of the year, 19 (22) cases of 1335 (2,943) villages were received during the year thus making a total of 46 (43) cases of 4,342 (5,319) villages, Out of these, the work in respect of 22 (16) cases relating to 1,806 (2,312) villages was completed and the Potgi Tharav Taktas were also sent to the Divisional Commissioners for sanction.

Out of a total number of 4 (8) cases relating to 9 (21) villages, including the previous year's arrears, One (5) cases relating to 2 (16) villages was finally disposed of, leaving a balance of 3 (1) cases relating to 7 (2) villages.

Fixing of Pakka Potgi of Inam Vi lages.—Twelve cases comprised of 51 villages were pending in the Office and taluk offices at the beginning of the year. During the year 8 cases of 30 villages were received making a total of 20 cases of 81 villages. Of these, 9 (5) cases relating to 23 (15) villages were disposed of eaving a balance of 11 (3) cases relating to 58 (13) villages

Out of a total number of 8,519 mutation records received, inclusive of previous arrears, by the Record of Rights Durasti branch, 7,947 mutation cases have been restored leaving a balance of 572 cases at the end of the year. Besides, 777 Query records and 110 miscellaneous records have also been dealt in the section. Fifty-five challenge cases and 322 petitions were also disposed of in the branch. Restoration of Mutation Cases.

The Records of Rights Scheme was introduced into all the Government and settled Inam villages in the State. During the year the scheme was introduced into 131 (139) Ex-Inam Villages that were newly surveyed and settled, spread over several taluks. The staff posted for work measured 53,874 (11,580) Hissas involving 6,097 (3,294) survey numbers. Records of Rights.

Mutation cases involving measurement.—The field Staff posted for work in several taluks had measured 45,724 (1,07,346) Hissas, in addition to the clearing of Dharkhast Phodi, alienation and acquisition records, etc., during the year.

English Maps.—Forty copies of South Kanara District map, 8 copies of Mysore District map and 71 copies of the skeleton map of Mysore State were brought upto date and supplied to Map Records Section for issue to parties on application. Duplicate tracings of 10 plottings relating to the frontier boundary between Kerala and Mysore State were prepared. Preparation Printing and Issue of Maps.

Three copies of each map of the Settlement zone in the Districts of Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, North Kanara, Coorg and South Kanara were prepared. Four copies of the skeleton map of the State of Mysore were prepared and settlement zones were marked in various colours. Administrative boundaries exhibited in 14 Topo maps received from Survey of India were verified.

Village and Post Consolidation Maps.—Five-hundred and fourty seven village maps were prepared and delivered to the Litho Press for Printing. Post Consolidation maps of 101 villages were prepared and delivered to Litho Press Section for print. Maps of 116 settled Inam villages were prepared and delivered to the Litho Press for

Print. Up-to-date corrections were incorporated in 19 village maps.

Work in Litho Press.—During the year key maps of 683 villages and 52 taluks were printed. In all 2,486 copies of taluk maps and 18,350 copies of village maps were printed in the Litho Press of the Department.

Issue and Stock of Maps.—Twenty thousand two hundred and forty-five (12,882) copies of State, District and village maps costing Rs. 45,843-81 were sold to the public or to other departments for adjustment of bills and also for stock and sale to public in the several taluks.

In all 5,91,535 State, District, taluk and village maps costing Rs. 14,98,888-02 were in stock in the Department at the end of the year.

Issue of Party Tippan Copies.—Seven Thousand nine hundred and fourteen (7,105) copies of Extracts of Survey Records involved in 4,882 (5,079) villages were issued to the parties on payment and the amount realised Rs. 17,880. For Departmental use extracts of Survey records in respect of 43,670 survey numbers comprised in 11,858 villages were supplied to several offices.

CHAPTER V

FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES.

(1) Food Production.

Multiplication and Distribution of improved varieties of seeds and setting up of Seed Farms.—The use of improved seed is one of the most important recommended practices for increasing the crop yields as improved varities give better yields on account of increased production, capacity, resistance to drought and disease, timely maturity, etc., of the seed and it was planned to cover the entire area within the stipulated period, covering one fourth of total area with improved seeds every year. With the establishment of five more Seed Farms during the year, the target of establishing Fifty-six seed farms by the end of the Plan Period was achieved. Out of fifty-six farms, forty-nine farms were under crops and remaining seven farms were under different stages of reclamation. The Rabi and Kharif campaigns launched in the State to improve the production of important food crops like Paddy, Jowar, Wheat, etc., were continued during the year. Intensive steps were taken to advise the ryots to adopt improved Agricultural practices in respect of each crop, using improved treated seeds, fertilisers, etc. The quantities of improved seeds produced on seed farms were supplied to the Registered Seed Growers for further multiplication and distribution to cultivation. The Area sown during Khariff and Rabi season was 23,29,409 and 10,81,361 acres respectively.

Distribution of fertilisers.—The work relating to the procurement and distribution of fertilisers and iron and steel for Agricultural purposes was transferred to the Mysore State Co-operative Marketing Society, Bangalore during the year. The demand for fertilisers has been on the increase year after year as a result of intensive propaganda particularly under Rabi and Khariff campaigns. A quantity of 67,720 tons of fertilisers was allocated by the Government of India and a quantity of Superphosphate and Ammonium sulphate allocated were 37,450 and 5,500 tons respectively.

Manufacture and distribution of urban Compost.—Composting of all wastes collected in local board institutions

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with a population of 5,000 and above and having sanitary services was organised on an intensive scale.

The total number of towns preparing compost at the end of the year was 220. The total quantity of 3,04,600 tons of compost from town refuse and from other resources was prepared in the State during the year, and a total quantity of 2,82,904 tons was distributed. Subsidy to the extent of Rs. 2 per ton of compost purchased by the ryots was granted for meeting the part of the transport charges. A sum of Rs. 2,04,146-08 was spent for this purpose. Loans were granted to the deserving Municipalities to enable them to purchase transport vehicles, etc.

Procurement and Distribution of green manure seeds.—Popularisation of green manuring in the areas with assured supply of water was one of the important steps taken to improve the general fertility of the soil. Sunhemp and Sesbania and other seeds were procured, from the growing areas of the State and supplied.

Supply of electrical and diesel oil engine pumpsets, etc.,—In order to help the ryots having irrigation wells, 103 diesel oil and electrical pumpsets were issued on Hire Purchase System which benefited an area of 515 acres.

Plant Protection.—The primary purpose of the Scheme was to effectively control and prevent attack of pests and diseases on crops by timely treatment provided by the technical staff of the Department. Provision was made for supply of insecticides free of cost to the tune of Rs. 50,000 in case of large scale of outbreak of pests and diseases. The number of departmental equipment were also strengthened by adding equipment to the tune of Rs. 50,000. Dusters and Sprayers to the tune of Rs. 7,23,000 were got supplied for distribution at 50 per cent of the cost to the cultivators. Under this scheme an extent of about one lakh acres affected by pests and diseases was treated with the assistance of the departmental staff.

Japanese method of Paddy Cultivation.—The adoption of Japanese method of paddy cultivation for increasing the production of rice was intensively taken up in the paddy growing area of the District with the assistance of special staff engaged in the Scheme. Both technical advices and materials like, improved seeds, fertilisers,

weeders were supplied to the cultivators to assist them in the adoption of this new method of paddy cultivation. An area of 3,51,375 acres was brought under Japanese method of paddy cultivation.

Development of local Manurial Resources in villages.—The Scheme for developement of local manurial resources was meant for organising individual ryots in the rural parts for larger and better utilisation of the agricultural, cattle and human wastes and organising ways for compost making; development of local munurail resources by growing suitable glyricidia and pongamia; and utilisation of compost production. The programme under this scheme includes the training of compost Inspectors, who are each in charge of the Community Development, National Extension Services Blocks. The programme is concentrated on rural areas in the selected Community Development, National Extension Services Blocks. The programme of work was continued in 27 blocks.

Construction of Irrigation Wells.—With a view to increasing the area under irrigation practicularly in scarcity areas, financial assistance by way of loans and subsidy was extended to the cultivators to enable them to sink the irrigation wells. The amount of subsidy payable per well was Rs. 500 and the financial assistance for each well was enhanced from Rs. 750 to Rs. 3,000. One Thousand Thirty three wells were completed benefitting 2,066 acres of land.

Tractor and Bulldozer Services.—The 44 tractors and 40 bulldozers of the Department were hired out to cultivation of fallow lands as well as reclamation of waste lands. In addition, new tractors were also supplied to Agriculturists on Hire Purchase System. There was much demand for Tractor service throughout the State. Tractors ploughed 5,965 acres and bulldozers reclaimed 1,240 acres of land.

Land reclamation by manual labour.—The financial assistance by way of subsidy was given to the cultivators for land reclamation by manual labour in Coorg and other Malnad districts where it was not possible to reclaim the lands by bulldozers. Subsidy at 25 per cent of the total estimated cost not exceeding Rs. 50 per acre was allowed to the cultivators as financial assistance under this scheme.

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Rabi and Khariff Campaigns.—The Rabi and Khariff Campaigns launched to improve the production of important food crops like paddy, jowar, wheat, etc., were continued during the year and intensified to achieve the target fixed with the assistance of the extension staff working in all the Districts of the state. Intensive steps were taken to advise the ryots to adopt improved Agricultural practices in respect of each crop, using improved treated seeds, fertilisers, etc.

It is revealed from the assessment of results carried out that the production has increased to the extent of 7 per cent over the last Four years average in respect of Khariff production and 12 per cent in respect of rabi.

Extension of Power lines for lift irrigation.—The Scheme envisages the drawing up of power lines to extend supply of power to run irrigation pumpsets. The Scheme is operated by the Mysore State Electricity Board. This not only helps the farmers to increase the areas under irrigation but also ensures timely and adequate supply of water for irrigation making them independent of vagaries of rains, and thus helps them to raise two crops in a year. The number of sets serviced during the year was 2,069 sets.

Supply of Iron and Steel.—The Department continued to procure and arrange for distribution of Iron and Steel for Agricultural purposes in the current year also. The distribution work was done through the Co-operative Societies and a few private registered stockists.

As a result of the implementation of the several schemes coming under Grow More Food Campaign, a total production of 1.38 lakhs tons of additional foodgrains was achieved exclusive of the Major and Minor Irrigation Programmes executed by the Public Works Department.

(ii) Food Supplies

The general Food Policy of the State during the year was directed towards steps for " Price Stabilisation ".

In view of the fair satisfactory supply position of rice in the open markets and with a view to conserve the existing stocks for release during the lean months of

the year, the release of Government stocks of rice through fair price shops in the State had been stopped with effect from 1st April 1960. The stoppage of issues through Fair Price Depots had caused an upward tendency in the prices. of food grains in general and of rice in particular, In order to maintain the stability of prices, releases of rice on a small scale were resumed from June 1960.

During the middle of the year 1960, it was noticed that scarcity conditions had developed in several parts of the State and with a view to make rice available to the people of the affected areas at reasonable prices, it became Imperative to build up a buffer stock although Government had decided not to procure paddy/rice locally in the harvest of 1960 in view of the anticipated poor paddy crops due to adverse seasonal conditions. Therefore, a quantity of about 1,21,595 bags of rice worth above Rs. 60,00,000 was imported into the State from Madhya Pradesh during the year and distributed. Statement showing the acreage of rice, ragi and jola in the State and the yield in terms of tonnes during the year.

Product	Area	Yield
Rice ...	23,69,256	11,38,181
Ragi ...	21,65,172	6,91,493
Jola (Jawar) ...	66 48,752	10,47,696

Control Orders.

The Rice (Southern Zone) Movement Control Order, with its amendments issued by the Government of India continued to be in force during the year.

Export of Rice for personal consumption.

Against a quota of 100 tonnes of rice for the Calendar year 1960 fixed by the Government of India for export from Mysore State to places outside the Southern Zone for purposes of personal consumption of applicants from the produce of their lands in the State a quota of 50 tonnes were issued during the year.

The restriction on the export of rice products like puffed or parched or beaten rice outside the Southern Zones, imposed by the Rice (Southern Zone) Movement Control Order, 1957, continued to be in force in the State during the year and the limit of 20,000 bags of rice per month for export outside the State continued to be in force,

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The Southern Rice Zone (Restriction on Rail Bookings) Order, 1960 continued to be in force during the year.

The Mysore Foodgrains Movement Control Order, 1957 restricting the transport of foodgrains in the areas comprising certain villages in the Taluks of Khanapur in Belgaum District and Karwar Taluk and Supa Mahal in North Kanara District continued to be in force during the year.

The Mysore Foodgrains Dealers and Millers Licensing Order, 1958 was also in force during the year.

Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958 and the Rules made thereunder continued to be in force and the Director of Food Supplies was appointed under the Act, as the Co-ordinating authority between the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and Government in respect of all proposals for the grant of permits.

Wheat.

The Government of India continued to supply overseas wheat at Rs. 14 per maund or Rs. 37-51 nP. per Quintal through their Central Storage Depots for issue to the *bona fide* consumers by the Co-operative Societies, Fair Prices Shops and recognised dealers.

The State's quota of 4,000 tonnes of wheat was enhanced to 6,000 in September 1960 and to 10,000 tonnes in December 1960.

There was no control over the distribution of wheat and wheat products by the Department during the year.

The Wheat (Southern Zone Export Control) Order, 1958, promulgated by the Government of India, prohibiting the export of wheat and wheat products except under and in accordance with a permit issued by the State Government or any officer authorised by such State Government in this behalf continued to be in force during the year.

The Imported Foodgrains (Prohibition of Unauthorised Sale) Order, 1958, promulgated by the Government of India also continued to be in force in the State during the year.

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Sugar.

The monthly quota of sugar for consumption in the State was fixed by the Government of India at 8,000 tonnes based on the average off take and consumption. Well managed Co-operative Societies and private merchants holding Sugar Dealers' Licence were appointed as wholesale distributors for lifting the allotted quantities from the Sugar Factories, and sugar was distributed through the retail dealers as per the directions issued by the Government in this behalf. The prices of sugar were fixed by the Deputy Commissioners of Districts on the basis of ex-factory price and providing a reasonable margin for incidentals and wholesalers and retailers commission in addition to Octori.

These arrangements generally ensured a satisfactory and equitable distribution of sugar throughout the State.

Godowns.

There were 53 godowns with an aggregate storage capacity of about 38,250 tonnes under the control of the Food Supplies Department as on 31st March 1961. There were, however, no Government stocks of foodgrains except in the Godown at Kumara Krupa, Bangalore City. Some of the Godowns were leased out to the Central Government, Mysore State Co-operative Marketing Society, Ltd., Bangalore and to some other institutions on payment of rent.

Local Audit Objections.

The outstanding audit objections at the beginning of the year in respect of the Old Mysore area amounted to Rs. 25,89,094 and a fresh demand of Rs. 1,07,891 was looked during the year bringing the total to Rs. 26,96.985. Objections to the extent of Rs. 3,68,884 were cleared during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 23,33,101 at the close of the year. In the integrated areas of Belgaum and North Kanara Districts, the total outstanding objection was Rs. 2,47,687-83 nP out of which objections to the extent of Rs. 1,468-60 nP were cleared.

There was no major change in the Food Policy in the State during the year.

(iii) Civil Supplies

Textile

The following control orders of the Government of India relating to the Textiles were under the administration of Civil Supplies Department during the year.

1 The Cotton Textiles Control Order, 1948

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2. The Cotton Textiles (Control of Movement) Order, 1948.

3. The Textiles (Production by Powerlooms) Control Order, 1956.

Regularisation of unauthorised powerlooms working on Cotton Yarn under the Cotton Textiles Control Order, 1948 and non-cotton yarn under the Textiles Production by Powerlooms Control Order, 1956 were important items of works. The work relating to compilation of retail and wholesale prices of certain selected varieties of textiles from several centres in the State is another item of work and the figures are being collected, compiled and furnished every month to the Government of India and the State Government.

Cement

The Mysore Cement Rationing and Licensing Order, 1957 continued to be in force during the year. As against the allotment of 2,52,961 tonnes of Cement, the Government of India have increased the allotment to 2,64,187 tonnes for the year.

The demand for Cement both by the Government Departments and Civilian use has out-stripped the actual allotment of cement to the State by the Government of India. In view of the drastic cut in the allotment of cement to the State, the question of the introduction of permit system on the sales of cement by the stockists to the consumers was considered.

Cotton

The Cotton Control Order, 1955 continued to be in force. The Controller of Civil Supplies, is also the cotton licensing authority for Mysore State in respect of B and C Class Licences.

Infant Food

In view of the easy supply position of the infant foods like Horlicks, Ovaltine, etc., no introduction of control informal or otherwise, on these articles has been contemplated. The situation was being keenly watched during the year.

General

Periodical reports were also obtained regarding the availability and the prices of some of the essential commodities like Yarn, Tyres and Kerosene, etc.

Finance

The Receipts and Expenditure of the Department were Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 60,000 respectively.

CHAPTER VI

AGRICULTURE, FOREST, CO-OPERATION AND MARKETING.

(i) Weather and Crop Condition

The actual average annual rainfall for the State was 1207.00 mm. In Bangalore, Tumkur, Mandya, Chickmagalur, Bellary and Raichur Districts, the rainfall was normal. Dharwar, Bijapur and Belgaum districts recorded a slight excess over the normal figures, while the rainfall was excessive in South Kanara. South Kanara registered the highest Annual District-wise mean rainfall for the State of 4460.40 m.m. whereas Chitradurga registered the lowest figure of 492.40 m.m.

With regard to the general features of rainfall during the year, the rainfall was normal and well distributed throughout the State during April-July period and was helpful for Agricultural operations. In August, the rainfall was scanty—the actual State total for the month stood at 2658.70 .m.m. whereas the State normal figure for the month was 3855.70 m.m. and hence agricultural operations were held up for want of timely rains. Withering of crops were reported from many parts of the State during the month and Kharif crops in Bidar and Gulbarga districts were affected due to scanty rainfall and insufficient water supply. During the period September-October, the position improved and the State recorded excessive rainfall in the month of September. The actual State total was 4535.10 m.m., the normal being 2963.80 m.m. During the December-March period, there was hardly any rainfall throughout the State and the crop position was normal.

Sowing and transplantation of important crops like paddy, jowar, sugarcane, ragi, etc., were undertaken according to schedule during the April-July period. But, during the month of August, these operations were held up in almost all parts of Hassan and Dharwar districts for want of rain ; sowing of Rabi and cotton crops were held up in many parts of Bijapur district. Otherwise the position was normal. These operative were complete by

December 1960 and no sowing and transplandation was reported during the month of December except for paddy II in Coondapur and Rabi paddy crops in Kumta. During the January-March 1961 period the position was normal and sowing and transplantation of crops were unhampered throughout the State.

Standing crops were generally good and no heavy damage was reported from any part of the State. But scarcity of rainfall was felt acutely during the months of June, July and August in many parts of the State where the crops (especially dry crops) withered for want of timely rains. In Mysore, Nanjangud and Gundlupet taluks, the Jowar crop failed for want of rain ; 25 per cent of the crops in Belamangala taluk was affected owing to the failure of rains. Dry crops were damaged to the extent of 50 per cent in Kadur and Chickmagalur Taluks. In Bidar and Gulbarga districts, Kharif crops were affected due to failure of rains in August. In the month of September, the position fairly improved due to well spread out rainfall and standing crops were reported to be good. During the October-December period, a few taluks in Dharwar district, *viz.*, Gadag, Mungund, Shirahatti taluks reported scarcity of rainfall and withering of dry crops. In Siraguppa and Bellary taluks Jowar crop was adversely affected and while jowar suffered in Hiriyur and Molkalmuru taluks of Chitradurga district and Bellary and Siri guppa taluks for want of rain. Otherwise the standing crops were generally fair during this period. During January-March 1961 period, the standing crops were reported to be in good condition. In June, groundnut crop was affected to a large extent by insects in Kushtagi and Yelbarga taluks of Raichur district. In July, crops were affected to some extent due to Catterpillar in all taluks of Chitradurga district, in some parts of Raichur, Lingsugur and Deodurg taluks of Raichur district. In October, it was reported that crops were highly damaged in Bilg and Indi taluks of Bijapur district and Athani taluk due to locusts. Except for some stray cases, no heavy damage was done to crop in any part of the State due to pests and diseases.

Water supply was sufficient in almost all the Taluks of the State except for a few of the cases, and the position had considerably improved.

(ii) Agriculture

The climatic conditions were not favourablee in most parts and consequently, crop yield was adversely affected.

In Bangalore Division, rains were not timely, and properly distributed during the different seasons. In fact, the seasonal conditions were very uncertain and consequently, crops suffered heavily. In Mysore Division the seasonal conditions were normal excepting in certain parts like Mysore and South Kanara, where crops suffered either due to long periods of dry weather or due to heavy rains in certain periods. In Mysore Jowar crop was a failure due to inadequacy of showers during the year. In Shimoga District, Groundnut crop suffered on account of heavy rains at the beginning and failure of rains at the pod formation stage. In general, crops were good with the exception of Jowar in Mysore District and Groundnut in Shimoga District. In Dharwar Division, the early showers received in Malnad and Gadinad tracts, facilitated the preparatory and sowing operations of Kharif crops. The long break of rains June-July adversely affected the growth of Kharif sown crops. There was scarcity conditions in the dry parts of the Division. The rains in the month of November were of great helpfor the growth. of Rabi crops. There was an attack of locusts on the borders of Athani Taluka and in Bijapur Districts. In Dharwar district, an area of about 25,000 acres cropped with Kharif Jowar and Groundnut, was attacked by grasshoppers. In Raichur Division, the rainfall was scanty and ill-distributed during Kharif season with a long spell of dry weather and consequently, Kharif crops were adversely affected except in T.B.P. area. Groundnut was a total failure. The Rabi season, on the whole was normal.

General Condition.

The market prices of Food Crops and Commercial crops were high. There was adequate supply in the market. Paddy crop was generally good all over the State. The Agricultural season in the State was of mixed conditions. Climatic conditions in some parts were more or less favourable whereas in most parts, they were unfavourable affecting crop production adversely. In particular Jowar crop was a failure in Mysore and Groundnut crop severely failed in Shimoga District and Gulbarga Division due to inadequate or ill-distributed and untimely showers. Except in Mysore Division, the

rates of wages were fairly high especially during transplanting and harvesting periods around Malnad and Industrial areas, and had to be regulated by enforcing the Minimum Wages Act.

Apart from Seed Farms, 47 Research Stations and Farms offered facilities for research work on Agriculture. In addition, the four Research Divisions, *viz.*, Botany, Chemistry, Entomology and Plant Pathology were busy in their regular research work. In particular a separate Crop Specialist in Paddy, Sugarcane and Cotton each was in charge of co-ordinating and guiding research work on various aspects of these crops.

The results of research work were continued to be transmitted to the Farmers through the Extension Wing of the Department as usual. The four Agricultural Divisions, *viz.*, Bangalore, Mysore, Dharwar and Raichur continued to be each under a Regional Deputy Director of Agriculture, under whom the 20 District Agricultural Officers worked. The Agricultural Extension activities in the N.E.S. areas were looked after by the Agricultural Extension Officers at the block level and in the non-N.E.S., by the Agricultural Demonstrators at the Taluk levels.

The nine special schemes for the development of cash crops *viz.*, (1) Cashew, (2) Arecanut, (3) Cocoanut, (4) Pepper, (5) Cardamom, (6) Sugarcane, (7) Cotton, (8) Oilseeds and (9) Fruit, continued to render effective service towards development of the above crops.

Agricultural Education.

There were two Agricultural Colleges, one at Hebbal and another at Dharwar. Apart from this there were five Agricultural Schools *viz.*, (1) Agricultural School, Arbhavi, (2) Agricultural School, Kumta, (3) Agricultural School, Devihosur, (4) Agricultural School, Somanahally and (5) R.K. Sala, Anekal, continued to function satisfactorily. The Five Gramasevaks' Training Centres of the State one each at Mandya, Mudige, Dharwar, Gangavathi and Bagalkot, which were being administered by the Planning and Development Department were made over to the Agricultural Department and they also continued to function satisfactorily.

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Agriculture Research Information and Statistics.

A number of Schemes were being operated to conduct investigations into the casues of various diseases and pests and other problems affecting agricultural production and to evolve suitable remedial measures. In order to bestow particular attention in the matter of revolving high yielding strains, improved cultural practices and to co-ordinate research activities, etc., of the important crops like Rice, Cotton and Sugarcane, separate Specialists for these crops were appointed.

The Agricultural Information Unit and the Artist Section continued to turn out useful work and was bringing out useful publications, conducting Exhibitions, Film shows, etc., for the dissemination of results of Research to the farmers.

Plan Progress

This was the final year of the second plan. A total number of 170 schemes on both Research and Development aspects of Agriculture were under operation and a provision of Rs. 713.427 was made for these Schemes, during the year.

In addition to the emphasis being given to Food Production Schemes, special emphasis was also given for the development of commercial crops like cotton, cashew, pepper, cardamom, sugarcane, oilseeds, cocoanut, arecanut and fruits. Comprehensive development schemes were under implementation, with a view to increase production of the commercial crops in the State.

Cotton

It was envisaged to increase the area to 29,90,000 acres by the end of the Plan Period and the production to 6,70,000 bales. Due to adverse seasonal conditions, want of cotton ginning and pressing act, non-availability of water supply under T.B.P. for want of field Channels, targets could not be achieved. In fact the area and production came down to 23,60,000 acres and 4,14,905 bales respectively.

Cashewnut

The target was to bring 44,000 acres of additional area by the end of the plan period. As against this, the achievement was 39,130 acres the figures for the year 1960-61 being 20,356 acres. A total number of 6,46,715 seedlings and 10,819 air-layers were distributed for new cultivation during the plan period.

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An area of 1,475 acres was brought under cultivation during the year. A total of 2,05,570 rooted cuttings were distributed during the year for the seven Nursery Centres to the interested growers.

Pepper Cardamon

An additional area of 550 acres was brought under cultivation during the year. The total number of Nurseries established was five and the number of seedlings distributed was 4,95,000.

Sugarcane

The target was to increase the acreage yield to 28 tons by propagating improved practices of cane cultivation and the achievement was 29 tons.

Oilseeds

Due to adverse seasonal conditions, the target of 1,96,000 tons of additional production could not be achieved. The total production actually came down to 4,56,581 tons.

Arecanut

The number of quality seedlings distributed was 1,14,706, of which 39,024 seedlings were distributed during the year. Other measures such as application of fertilizers, adoption of cultural practices, plant protection, etc., were adopted.

Cocoanut

Under the Scheme for the development of this crop, 2,52,384 quality seedlings were distributed to the growers during the year as against the target of 2,70,000 seedlings for the plan period.

Fruits

Promotion of fruit production was given special attenc tion. The Scheme envisaging granting of loans to grower- for rejuvenation of old orchards and for opening new orchards, was being operated in Coorg District. The total achievements for the plan period made up to end of 1960-61 were (i) 2,465 acres under new orchards and (ii) 3,700 acres under rejuvenation of orchards. Under the Scheme for increasing Basrai Banana and Grapes in Dharwar district, the targets of 60 acres under grapes was reacted and in respect of Bananas the achievement was 81 acres, the target being 75 acres.

Manures and Fertilizers.

Composting of all wastes collected in local board institutions with a population of 5,000 and above and having sanitary services was organised on an intensive scale. The Scheme covered the entire State. The total number of towns preparing compost in the beginning of the searway

211. The number at the end of the year was 220. The aim of the Scheme was at the development of local manurial resources by organizing individual ryots in the rural parts for larger and better utilisation of the Agriculture, cattle and human wastes and also organizing ways for compost production. Popularisation of green manuring in the areas with assured supply of water was one of the important steps taken to improve the general fertility of the soil.

In Bangalore Division, both organic and artificial manures were increasingly used by the ryots as a result of departmental efforts. On account of the inadequancy of cattle-manure application of green manure by growing perennial green manure plants like glyricidia was popularised.

In the Mysore Division, since the Farm yard manure and compost were insufficient, growing of green manure crops such as Sunnhemp, Sesbania, Kolanji and Glyricidia and use of chemical fertilizers were popularised in the Division. There was sufficient stock of chemical fertilizers to meet the demand of the cultivators in all the Districts, and the distribution of chemical fertilizers was through the Co-operative Department.

In Dharwar Division, fertilizers such as Nitrogenous and Superphosphate and manures such as Manure Mixture, Bonemeal, Fish Meal, etc., were distributed in the Division. There was an increase in demand for the supply of fertilizers in view of its indequate supply in the intensively cultivated areas of the Division. Co-ordinated efforts were made by the Departmental staff and also a special drive was launched to make green manure more popular amongst the cultivators.

In Raichur Division application of farm yard manure and green leaf manure was generally practiced. The use of chemical fertilizers has become very popular. The cultivators in the division, had started to raise green manure crops under well irrigation for want of availability of F.Y. Mor. Chemical Fertilizers. In Gangawati, Kharif Campaign guides were distributed. In Raichur Circle, leaf lets on control of Locust-swarm were distributed among cultivators.

Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation was very popular in all the Divisions. An area of 3,51,375 acres was brought under Japanese method of Paddy cultivation.

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The research on rice was being carried out at following stations :—

Agricultural Research Station, Nagenahalli ;—intended to serve the Cauvery Channel area of Mysore, Mandya and Hassan Districts. All new introductions were being successfully grown in the above areas.

Paddy Breading Station, Mangalore—intended to serve the Paddy growing coastal areas of South Kanara. Japanese method of raising seedlings showed increased yields of 18, 6 and 10 per cent, respectively, in the case of M.G. 1.5, M.G. 1.3 and P.T.B. 9.

Agricultural Research Station, Mugad ;—intended to serve the drilled paddy areas of Belgaum and Dharwar Districts. 250 varieties have been maintained.

Agricultural Research Station, Ponnampet, (Coorg) ;—intended to serve the Paddy growing areas of hill regions of Coorg District.

Agricultural Chemistry.

Research was conducted on problems of Agricultural interest with a view to find out improved methods of applying fertilizers and combating crop failures.

The total expenditure incured during the year on Second Plan under, (i) Development of Commercial crops, and Horticulture, (ii) Agricultural Education, (iii) Agricultural Research, Information and Statistics, (iv) Other Schemes, (v) Food Production Schemes, (vi) Soil Conservation and (vii) Minor Irrigation amounted to Rs. 718.579 lakhs as against the budget provision of Rs. 713.427.

(iii) Forest

Forest Area

The Forest area of the State was 13,575.10 square miles at the end of the year. Out of this, 12,091.57 square miles were in charge of the Forest Department and 1,483.43 square miles in charge of the Revenue Department. The percentage of forests to the landed area of the State was 18.

Protection of Forests.

Regular protective staff were augmented with the special staff for the protection of Forests and for the preservation and detection of smuggling of valuable forest produce.

Timber Smuggling Prevention.

New checking stations were established and special mobile units were employed mainly for the prevention of the smuggling of the Forest produce, for patrolling of the forests and known roadways, for constant and continuous watch at strategic points. These measures had a very salutory effect in restricting the activities of the smugglers to a considerable extent. The revenue realised in the offence cases including the value of the Forest produce confiscated and the value of the produce realised after recovering its value amounted to Rs. 3,79,000.

Insecticides and Pesticides.

Drought conditions were severe in Tumkur Division resulting in a set back to the younger plantations. Defoliation of teak was sporadically observed. The damage to the plantations by insects was combated by the use of effective insecticides and pesticides.

Animal pests

The menace to forests from fire was effectively checked during the summer season. The usual damage to the younger plantations by wild animals was there.

Silviculture

Coppice regeneration in the exploited areas was generally satisfactory. The natural generation of teak was not encouraging which had to be supplemented artificially. The natural regeneration of the other important species was satisfactory. Selection fellings were resorted to in the evergreen forests mainly to sleepers and Balgi Pole. Artificial regeneration was carried out all over the State both under regular and plan schemes by raising concentrated plantations of commercial species like Teak, Softwoods, Eucalyptus and plantations for mixed species. The Silviculturist Division carried out several experiments also on Forestry Research as per programme at various Centres.

Exploitation

The exploitation of timber, firewood and bamboos was generally done except in submersion areas and the areas released for rehabilitation and the like, in accordance with the prescriptions of the working plans, or approved synopsis. Preference was given for the exploitation of the obligatory areas, such as submersion areas and the areas to be cleared for raising plantations artificially. The exploitation was both by Government Agency and Private Agency.

The total exploitation of timber during the year was the following :—

Teak	14,46,585	Cft.
Non-teak	36,16,935	Cft.
Teak Poles	63,142	Nos.

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Non-Teak Poles	..	17,098	Nos.
Sleepers	..	9,53,264	Nos.
Sleepers sizes special	..	2,03,693	..

The purchasers, free grantees and Right and privilege holders exploited in all 85,28,514 Cft. of timber.

The timber exploited by Government Agency was as usual disposed of by periodical public auction sales, by sale at the sanctioned rates, by supply to other Departments and by supply to the Departments of the Government of India at the rate contract rates.

Sandalwood

A quantity of 2988-13-51 tons and 29640 nos. of piece inclusive of Roots, Branches and stumps of Sandalwood was collected. The converted sandalwood supplied to Sandalwood oil factories of 373 tons 36 Cwts. and 59 lbs. was disposed of in auction sales.

Charcoal

The Department continued to supply charcoal to the Mysore Iron and Steel Works Limited, Bhadravathi.

Other Minor Forest Produce.

The Minor Forest Produce like honey, hides, Bones, horns, etc., were continued to be collected through private Agency.

Forest Industries.

The Government Industrial undertakings namely, the Government Central Wood Working and Furniture Workshop at Tumkur, Government Saw Mills at Murkal, Integrated Wood Industries, and other Industries depend on the Department for raw materials namely, the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravathi, Hindumata Industries, Hubli, etc., functioned satisfactory during the year.

Development Schemes.

With a view to achieving all round Forest Development in general and conserving forest wealth in particular, development schemes costing Rs. 48.95 lakhs were programmed and implemented during the year. The Scheme covered mostly afforestation, rehabilitation of degraded forest, protection of forests and preservation of Wild Life.

Wild Life Preservation.

Wild Life continued to be protected. Amenities to the wild life in the sanctuaries and facilities to the visitors into the Sanctuaries were provided as suitable under the plan schemes.

The Wild Life which became source of danger to human beings and cattle were destroyed. The needs of the Zoological gardens at Mysore in Live wild animals were met with. The State Board for Wild Life continued to function during the year as usual.

Grazing

Free Grazing of cattle in forests was continued in the State as usual except in the regeneration areas.

Management of Inam and Private Forests.

The Department continued to manage the private and Inam forests, which were entrusted to their care.

Elephants

During the year, Khedda operations were staged in Mysore Division. In all 68 elephants were captured. The revenue realised by Khedda operations was Rs. 3,61,476 as against an expenditure of Rs. 1,60,000.

Welfare activities of Backward Classes and Scheduled Tribes.

The department evinced keen interest in the Welfare of the Backward Classes and Scheduled Tribes. They were employed on Forest Works. They were allowed Takkal cultivation in the plantation areas. Tribal School at Kalhalla was run by the Department. Hutting material and constructional timber were granted liberally. The Forest Labourers' Co-operative Societies were allotted certain forest works in addition to the coupe and regeneration area which they had purchased by tenders.

The extent of artificial regeneration carried out was as under :—

Teak	..	7,663 acres
Softwoods	..	1,672 acres
Cashew	..	2,830 acres
Fuel and Misc.	..	21,709 acres
Total	..	33,874 acres

During the year canopy lifting regeneration technique was introduced in the evergreen forests of the State. Nurseries fed the material required for artificial regeneration. Cultural and tending operations like weeding and climber cutting were carried out in the plantations wherever necessary.

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Finance

The revenue realised by the Department was Rs. 7,61,95,239 (Rs. 6,45,22,819). The major revenue came from Timber and Sandal. A sum of Rs. 4,41,35,607 was realised by Timber and Rs. 1,08,86,114, was realised from Sandal. A sum of Rs. 2,35,76,262 (Rs. 2,53,11,871) was spent on the Forest works including a sum of Rs. 47,86,318 spent on plant schemes. A sum of Rs. 59,50,175 was spent on Establishment. The percentage of expenditure against Revenue was 39. The net revenue surplus was Rs. 4,66,32,906 (Rs. 3,92,11,008).

The draft Forest Act as applicable to Greater Mysore was pending legislation. Framing of the Rules thereunder was on hand. Proposals were on hand for bifurcation of major forest divisions.

(iv) Co-operation.

General

The co-operative movement in Mysore State has had another year of satisfactory progress. The Mysore State Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd., Bangalore, had deposits of Rs. 368.40 lakhs on 30th June 1961 as against Rs. 297.40 lakhs at the end of the previous year. The Bank was able to fulfil its task and carry out responsibility of meeting the credit requirements of agriculturists and others. All the 19 districts were covered by them which granted short and medium term finance to agriculturists through the primary agricultural co-operative credit societies. The short-term credits granted by the primary agricultural credit societies amounted to Rs. 14.14 lakhs during the year.

The progress made by the co-operative societies during the past three years was :—

Particulars	30—6—1959	30—6—1960	30—6—1961
1 No. of societies ...	12,949	13,936	14,871
2 No. of members ..	20.21 lakhs	21.64 lakhs	24.33 lakhs
	Rupees in Lakhs		
3 Paid up share capital ...	1156.06	1343.00	1738.39
4 Deposits ...	1641.14	1859 53	2200.68
5 Borrowings			
(a) Government ..	274 02	251 24	299.74
(b) Central Institutions ...	2994.28	2968.25	3559.43
(c) other sources ...	536.21	1834.83	7772.92
6 Reserve and other funds ...	541.48	581.00	772.43
7 Total working capital ...	7143.19	7590 00	10340.92
8 Loans issued ...	6322.61	6874.00	8365 23
9 Loans recovered ...	5269.28	5969.00	6847.69
10 Loans outstanding ...	4495.75	5052.00	6847.69
11 Loans overdue ...	577.35	835.00	1122.64
12 Profits ...	111.62	198.20	163.31
13 Losses ...	17.94	30.50	29.56

The number of societies in the State steadily increased and 83.5 % of the villages were covered by the agricultural credit societies. The number of members of all the societies was 24·33 lakhs. The total deposits as on 30th June 1961 amounted to Rs. 22 crores (Rs. 18·5 crores). As a result the working capital of the societies put together shows a considerable increase from Rs. 71·43 crores as on 30th June 1961 to Rs. 103·40 crores by the end of the year.

Co-operative Credit.

The Mysore State Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd., Bangalore.—The Bank started its business in the year 1916 and the area over which the Bank operates now extends to the entire State. Each district is served by a District Central Co-operative Bank affiliated to the Apex Bank.

The financial position of the Bank for the last two years was :—

(Rupees in lakhs.)

	Particulars	30-6-1960	30-6-1961
1	Number of members	1.31	78
2	Paid up share capital	102.56	124.34
3	Deposits held	297 40	368 40
4	Advances from the Reserve Bank of India ...	739.66	908.56
5	Reserve Fund	7.87	11.34
6	Other funds	10.46	9.21
7	Total working capital	11,57.95	1421.85
8	Loans issued	12,18.95	1508.32
9	Loans recovered	10,84.02	1309.81
10	Loans outstanding	849.72	1122 42
11	Loans overdue	9.41	8.70
12	Net profits	6.11	8.38

The Bank advanced short-term loans for seasonals agricultural operations and marketing of crops, up to an extent of Rs. 8,81,40,044 and the medium-term loans advanced amounted to Rs. 1,22,05,420.

District Co-operative Central Banks.—The total number of District Central Co-operative Banks including the four industrial co-operative Banks was 23. The Co-opertive Central Banks at the District level finance the primary societies for various purposes like seasonal agricultural operations, purchase of agricultural implements, marketing of crops, industrial purposes, sinking or repair of wells, purchase of machinery, purchase of cattle, minor improvement, to lands etc. The Board of Directors consisting of representatives of the affiliated societies of

marketing, consumer and affiliated industrial socieites, nominee of the co-operative Apex Bank and three nominees of the State Government. The paid up share capital of the Central Banks increased from Rs. 292·53 lakhs to Rs. 341.21 lakhs recording an increase of Rs. 48·68 lakhs. The reserve and other funds stood at Rs. 64·76 lakhs (Rs. 59·00 lakhs). The total deposits increased from Rs. 880·34 lakhs to Rs. 1,030.68 lakhs and the working capital stood at Rs. 2,580.00 lakhs (Rs. 121.62 lakhs). Loans outstanding against the societies and individuals amounted to Rs. 1,915.02 lakhs (Rs. 1,495.01 lakhs) and the recoveries made during the year amounted to Rs. 2,929.51 lakhs (Rs. 2,553.08 lakhs). The total profits earned were Rs. 22.66 lakhs (Rs. 16.02 lakhs).

Agricultural Credit Societies.—At the end of the year 1960-61, there were 9,107 agricultural credit societies. The working capital of the agricultural credit societies increased by Rs. 277.34 lakhs. The loans advanced by these societies were Rs. 1,414.70 lakhs (Rs. 1,202.81 lakhs). Out of a total number of 25,880 villages/towns, 21,630 villages/towns *i.e.*, 83% were served by co-operative societies. Again the population in the villages is 183·59 lakhs, and of this the membership of agricultural credit societies was 11·98 lakhs and the number of members who borrowed during the year was 6·23 lakhs.

Co-operative Grain Banks.—The number of grain banks at the end of the year reduced itself to 1,027 (1,041).

Non-Agricultural Credit Societies.—There were 1.061 non-agricultural credit societies on 30th June 1961 (1,062). Urban Banks, official societies and employees societies formed the main constituents of this category. These banks and societies served the credit and other requirements of Government and other salaried employees, traders, artisans living in the cities and other urban and semi-urban areas.

Long term Credit Structure.

The Mysore Central Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd., Bangalore :—The Mysore Central Land Mortgage Bank is a federation of all the primary land mortgage banks in the State financing long-term loans in the State which had as many as 117 primary land mortgage banks in its

fold. The authorised share capital of the bank was Rs. 1,00,00,000 comprising one lakh shares of Rs. 100 each. The Bank exceeded the target of 3 crores fixed for the II Plan period for advancing loans. The Bank undertook a special scheme to finance 1,000 wells and irrigation pumps at a cost of Rs. 50·00 lakhs.

The Mysore State Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd. : This Apex Society acts as the pivot of marketing finance in the State. The membership confined only to taluk marketing societies, consumer societies and processing societies, etc. The authorised share capital of the society was Rs. 15.00 lakhs divided into 15,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. The paid up share capital of the society as on 30th June 1961 was Rs. 2,69,000 comprising of Rs. 2,43,000 from Government and Central Financing agencies and Rs. 26,000 from others. The society undertook the procurement and distribution of chemical fertilisers for the whole State. They propose to produce quality mixtures to suit various crops and lands at a reasonable rate. The distribution of iron and steel was also done through the society.

In addition to the above society, other general and commodity marketing societies like (1) The Coorg Orange Growers' Co-operative Society, Ltd., Pollibetta, (2) The Coorg Cardamom Co-operative Marketing Society, Ltd., Mercara, (3) Sirsi Totgars Co-operative Sale Society Ltd., Sirsi, North Kanara District, (4) Kumta Arecanut Co-operative Sale Society, Ltd., Kumta, (5) The Ryots' Agricultural Produce Co-operative Marketing Society, Ltd., Davangere, (6) South Kanara Agriculturists' Co-operative Marketing Society, Ltd., Mangalore, (7) The Gadag Co-operative Cotton Sale Society, Ltd., Gadag, Dharwar District, (8) Ryots' Agricultural Produce Co-operative Marketing Society, Ltd., Mandya, and (9) The Malnad Areca Marketing Co-operative Society Ltd., Shimoga, also functioned during the year.

Processing Societies.

Co-operative Sugar Factories : There were eight co-operative sugar factories in the State as on 30th June 1961, located at Pandavapura in Mandya district, Kampli and Kamalapur in Bellary district, Mugutkhan, Hubli and Sankeshwar in Belgaum district, Gowribidanur in Kolar district, Bidar in Bidar district and Hiriyur in Chitradurga

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district. Of these, the sugar factories at Kampli, Pandavapura and Sankeshwar had gone into production. These sugar factories had fixed assets of Rs. 10·00 lakhs of which land and buildings account for Rs. 8·81 lakhs and value of stores they had at the end of the year was Rs. 40,000.

Farming Societies.

There were 144 co-operative farming societies in the State at the end of the year as against 137 at the beginning of the year. The paid up share capital of these societies was Rs. 2,76,000 (Rs. 2,20,000). The working capital totalled to Rs. 13,72,000 (Rs. 12,27,000). These societies commanded an area of 28,657 (31,681) acres and out of which the cultivated land was 21,837 (18,482) acres. Out of the total membership of 7,670 in these societies, 3,235 were land-holders, 3,006 agricultural labourers and 1,430 others.

Of the land brought under cultivation 15,424 were irrigated and 6,353 acres unirrigated lands. Thirteen thousand, one hundred and seventy-three acres (gross area) were under crops of which 10,575 acres were under foodgrains and 2,598 acres were under commercial crops like cotton, oil seeds, sugarcane and other miscellaneous crops. The value of production realised from food and commercial crops accounted for Rs. 7·12 lakhs of which Rs. 4·80 lakhs were from foodgrains.

Irrigation Societies.

The objects of the irrigation societies is to take out water from the rivers, quarry pits, etc., for providing supplemental irrigation facilities. The paid up share capital of these societies was Rs. 2,44,000 (Rs. 2,51,000) and the working capital amounted to Rs. 12,27,000 (Rs. 11,66,000). The societies had a commanding land area of 8,745 (7,880) acres. The area irrigated was 1,779 (1,330) acres. An amount of Rs. 3·13 lakhs was received as income from the services rendered during the year as against Rs. 3·15 lakhs in the previous year. The lift irrigation societies helped the members to realise better yield from their lands and the need to depend upon the rains for supply of water was thus minimised.

Consumers' Co-operatives

There were 395 consumer co-operatives as against 387 at the end of the previous year. The paid up share capital of these societies was Rs. 21,90,000 (Rs. 21,50,000) and the total working capital amounted to Rs. 78,13,000 (Rs. 61,99,000). The sales conducted during the year by them were Rs. 6,90,55,000 (Rs. 1,59,97,000), yielding profits and losses to an

extent of Rs. 5,65,000 (Rs. 4,85,000) and Rs. 1,94,000 (Rs. 87,000) respectively. These societies were mostly confined to urban and semi-urban areas. The commodities handled by these societies were foodgrains, groceries, cloth both mill and handmade, drugs, various consumer goods, vegetables, fruits and fuel, etc.

Co-operative Housing.

Government advance loans for the construction of new dwelling houses through the co-operative housing societies. The Mysoye State Co operative Housing Corporation, Ltd., an apex housing institution having an area of operation spread over the entire State, had 349 primary housing societies and one Housing Corporation on the last day of June 1961. The Primary societies constructed 2,914 independent houses valued at Rs. 1,45,54,000. They also built 144 tenements valued at Rs. 3,42,000 The Corporation built 467 independent houses as against 427 houses in the previous year, valued at Rs. 2,26,86,000.

The paid up share capital of these societies was Rs. 28,92,000 (Rs. 27,69,000).

The House Building Corporation, Bangalore.

On the 30th June 1961, the Corporation had in all 1,112 members. Its paid up share capital amounted Rs. 3,83,000 (Rs. 3,03,000). Borrowings from Government amounted to Rs. 36,10,000 (Rs. 31,06,000). The loans borrowed from the Central Financing Agencies amounted to Rs. 1,56,74,000 (Rs. 1,15,97,000). A sum of Rs. 1,65,19,000 was due to the Corporation by its members in respect of loans borrowed by them. The loans advanced to and recovered from the members by the Corporation were Rs. 49,94,000 and Rs. 7,76,000 respectively.

Miscellaneou Societies.

Miscellaneous co-operative societies like Better Living Societies, Co-operative, for the rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen, Ladies, Co-operative Societies and Co-operative Spinning Mills, etc., also functioned during the year.

Co-operative Education and Propoganda.

The Co-operative Movement has been a people's movement. The people and workers have to be very well acquainted with the theory and practice of co-operation and as such they have to be educated on the right lines. The Mysore State Co-operative Union has the responsibility of implementing the schemes of co-operative education and training the office bearers, members and non-members. The reorganised Mysore State Co-operative Union has been the mouthpiece of the non-official co-operative union in the

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State, extending its jurisdiction all over the State. The membership of the Union is open to all the State Level Co-operative Institutions and the District Co-operative Unions in the State.

During the year 1960-61, 363 training centres were conducted and 9,867 non-officials comprising of 2,506 office bearers and managing committee members and other potential members were trained. A sum of Rs. 15,811 sanctioned by the State Government was paid as stipends to the trainees. The income of the Union was Rs. 57,000 including the Government grant of Rs. 35,000. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 39,000.

The Union has been publishing. "The Mysore Sahakara Patrika," the only Kannada monthly devoted to the cause of co-operation in Mysore State, regularly published for the information of those interested in promoting Co-operative movement, incorporating in it important circulars issued by authorities concerned and important decisions of the Tribunal given from time to time, thus ultimately serving as a book of reference to readers. Besides, 12 books, folders and pamphlets were also published in Kannada by the Union during the year for free distribution to the trainees, institutions and the public at large. The union has made a beginning in building a co-operative library and there were 592 books in it as on 30th June 1961. The Union has been making efforts at building a decent central library on co-operation with a view to developing educational and research work on co-operation. The International Co-operators' Day and the All India Co-operators' Week were celebrated by the Union from 5th November 1960 to 11th November 1960.

Plan Programmes.

As the planned development of the Co-operative movement in the State was going on a pace, there was some shift in the national policy on co-operatives which required a few consequential changes in the plan of co-operative development too. According to the new co-operative policy, the future pattern of organisation was the establishment of service co-operatives at the village level.

During the year the co-operative development programme broadly envisaged the following schemes, on which a total expenditure of Rs. 2,44,17,000 was incurred. They are Credit Structure, Marketing Processing, Co-operative Farming, State Co-operative Union, Co-operative Training and Education, strengthening of the departmental staff, purchase of jeeps for departmental use,

publicity and propaganda by the department, Co-operative sugar factories, credit structure co-operative marketing, co-operative processing, co-operative farming, State co-operative union and co-operative training and education.

(v) Marketing

General

Marketing plays a vital role in the improvements of rural economy of the country, with an objective of securing the maximum share of the agricultural income to the farmer.

There were seventy-two Regulated markets in the State at the end of the year, out of which sixty-six markets were functioning during the year.

Administration of Agricultural Markets Acts.

(*a*) *Agricultural Produce Markets Acts ;*—The following four Agricultural Produce Markets Acts were continued to be administered by the Department, during the year :—

1. The Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets Act,1939
2. The Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939.
3. The Hyderabad Agricultural Markets Act, 1339 (Fasli).
4. The Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act, 1933

Income and Expenditure

The total income derived and the expenditure incurred by the several Regulated Markets in the State during the year were Rs. 23,88,907-27 (Rs. 26,27,960) and Rs. 14,66,849-22 (Rs. 19,18,380) respectively, leaving a surplus of Rs. 9,22,058-05.

Arrivals of Commodities into Regulated Markets.

The estimated value of agricultural commodities regulated during the year was about 257 crores, of which the marketable surplus was about Rs. 136 crores. Out of this marketable surplus, about 70 per cent *i.e.*, Rs. 96 crores as against 86 crores worth of commodities was sold through regulated markets. The increase in arrivals into the regulated markets was mostly due to bringing of more agricultural produce into the markets by the producers who have been given all the necessary facilities to market their produce in the Regulated Markets by introducing open auction sale system, ensuring correct weighment and measurement and prompt payment and regulating the market charges. Further the increase in arrivals to the markets was also due to bringing in new assembling markets under regulation and also on account of regulation of additional commodities. The regulation of market charges had a monetory benefit of Rs. 2,40,00,000 (Rs. 2,13,00,000) to the producer-seller.

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(*b*) *Weights and Measures Act ;*—The following five different Weights and Measures Acts continued to be in force in different regions of the new State of Mysore :—

1. The Mysore Weights and Measures Act, 1902.
2. The Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932.
3. The Hyderabad Weights and Measures Act, 1356F.
4. The Madras Weights and Measures Act, 1948.
5. The Coorg Weights and Measures Act, 1931.

During the year 7,86,795 (3,91,621) weights and measures were tested and stamped and a sum of Rs. 2,92,951-47 (Rs. 1,10,200-75) was collected as testing and stamping fees.

The Central Weights and Measures Laboratory at Bangalore is equipped with the primary, secondary and working standards and continued to attend to stamping of new metric weights manufactured by local firms and 3,73,140 metric weights and measures were tested and stamped and a sum of Rs. 1,25,121-33 was realised as testing fee, during the year.

(*c*) *The Agricultural Produce Grading and Marketing Act* :—(i) *Eggs* :—Compulsory grading of both the hen and duck eggs was continued at the Government Egg Grading Station, Mysore. The total number of eggs graded in the state and their value during the year was :—

	1959-60		1960-61	
	No.	*Value Rs.*	*No.*	*Value Rs.*
Hen eggs graded ..	4,04,074	61,017-35	4,56,463	70,417-47
Duck eggs graded ..	15,428	1,689-42	17,677	2,370-91

(ii) *Oranges ;*—The Coorg Orange Growers, Co-operative Society, Ltd., Bangalore continued to grade oranges on voluntary basis during the year in addition to eggs.

(iii) *Tobacco* :—The Mysore Tobacco Company, Ltd., Bangalore, continued to grade flucured virginia Tobacco as per Agmark specifications at their grading station at Whitefield.

The total quantity graded and their approximate value during the year were 21,73,820 lbs. (20,33,662 lbs.) and Rs. 8,73,000 (Rs. 14,92,642-02) respectively.

Warehouses

(iv) There were 17 (9) State Warehouses and 4 (3) Central Warehouses functioning during the year. The State Warehousing Corporation had also arranged for providing credit facilities to farmers on warehouse receipts

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issued by them from Scheduled banks and also from some Co-operative Institutions.

Financial Assistance to the Regulated Markets by the State.

The policy of granting financial assistance by way of loans to the Regulated Market Committees for meeting initial cost as well as the costs of iacquisition of lands formation of market yards, constructon of office building, and provision of various amenities like cattle sheds, rest houses, auction platforms, etc, was continued by the Government.

The financial assistance by way of loans was given by Government to the extent of Rs. 4,30,000 as against Rs. 3,75,000 during the previous year.

Progress of Plan Scheme ;—The implementation of the fol'owing four schemes of the Department under the 2nd Five-Year Plan was continued during the year :—

1. Integrated Scheme for improvement of Market Intelligence.
2. Scheme for the expansion of the Marketing Department (Survey and Research).
3. Scheme for the Development of Regulated Markets.
4. Scheme for grading of ghee, butter and edible oils.

1. *Integrated Scheme for improvement of Market Intelligence ;*—This Scheme envisages the dissemination of market news and intelligence through Regional Radio Stations at Dharwar and Bangalore and also through publications. Under this scheme arrangements were made for dissemination of daily market rates in respect of 54 commodities as prevailed in 36 markets in the State, of which 25 are of All-India Importance and 11 of the State importance. Rates were obtained daily through telegrams and disseminated through the Radio Stations daily. They were also published in the local news-papers. In addition, weekly and monthly bulletins containing information on stocks, prices, arrivals etc., of agricultural commodities in 65 important markets were issued and supplied to the Regulated Markets, Co-operative Institutions, N.E.S. Blocks and Village Panchayets, etc.

2. *Scheme for Survey and Research* :—This scheme envisages the publication of survey reports and bringing up-to-date of the old reports on the marketing of agrcultural commodities and making them available to the public. The surveys so far conducted have proved to be a source of vital and authenticated information, not only to Central and State Governments but also to the public.

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3. *Development of Regulated Markets ;*—In order to give financial assistance to Regulated Markets for acquisition of land required for establishment of market yards and to provide necessary amenities such as platforms, rest houses, cattle-sheds, water supply arrangement, administrative building, sanitation, electrification, etc., a sum of Rs. 6,30,000 was given in the form of loans to 15 markets as against Rs. 3,75,000 given to 20 markets, during the previous year.

4. *Grading ;*—This Scheme which envisages the grading of butter, ghee and edible oils to secure better prices to producers and a quality to consumer was continued. During the year the first laboratory under this scheme for grading the ghee was started at Belgaum on 9th March 1961 and 9,694 kilograms of ghee was graded. Arrangements were completed for setting up Laboratories at Mandya and Bangalore.

The work regarding the grant of permits to Co-operative Societies for export of Agricultural commodities was entrusted to the Mysore Co-operative Marketing Society, which is the Apex Society of the State.

Training in Agricultural Marketing ;—The Government of India have sponsored a scheme to impart training to the Officers and equip them with necessary theoritical and practical knowledge of the various aspects of Marketing. Under this Scheme two Officers of the Marketing Department were deputed to Nagpur for training, arranged by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, Nagpur. Two training centres were opened during the year, one at Sangli in Maharashtra State and the other at Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh

During the year four major markets and 13 minor markets were brought under the purview of the Markets Act bringing the total number of regulated main markets to 72 and sub-markets to 67. The total value of agricultural commodities sold through regulated markets amounted to about Rs. 96 crores as against the value of Rs. 86 crores for the previous year. The State Warehousing Corporation had set up eight Warehouses during the year.

The Department of Marketing is also administering the Mysore Weights and Measures Act and attending the work related thereto.

CHAPTER VII

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY SERVICES

(i) Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services

General

As the live-stock play an important role in the agrarian economy of the country and the improvement of livestock is of primary importance in an agricultural State like Mysore, the policy of the Department mainly Continue to plan and organise the different animal Husbandry activities of the State which may be broadly classified under breeding, feeding, management and disease control.

Animal Husbandry practices vary vastly in the five integrated Karnatak areas. In order to introduce uniformity emphasis continued to be laid to provide Veterinary aid on a greater scale in the areas transferred from the erstwhile Hyderabad and Madras State while in the rest greater attention was bestowed on livestock improvement work.

Veterinary Institutions.

At the commencement of the year, there were 486 Veterinary Institutions including those opened and managed by the National Extension Service authorities. At the close of the year there were 523 institutions including those under the control of the National Extension Service authorities, comprising 28 hospitals, 165 taluk Dispensaries and 332 rural dispensaries.

Contageous Diseases.

Rinderpest.—The State was free from the infection of this contagious disease, during the year.

Haemorrhagic Septicaemia.—The incidence of this disease was widely prevalent in Shimoga, Hassan and Bijapur Districts. Totally 2598 (2824) villages were affected in which 822446 (9471) Bovines and 7680 (22889) others were protected.

Anthrax.—Kolar and Tumkur continued to be the most affected districts. Three hundred and thirty seven (360) villages were infected in which 71962 (68376) Bovines and 37751 (28342) other animals were inoculated.

Blackquarter.—Bangalore District recorded the maximum number of outbreaks of this disease. To control these 712,897 (750110) bovines were inoculated.

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Sheep Pox.—One hundred thirty-nine (179) villages were affected by this disease, the largest number coming from Tumkur and Kolar Districts. To control these 62677 (58920) vaccinations were undertaken by the staff of the Department.

Poultry Diseases.—The prevalance of Ranikhet was reported from 1353 villages and Fowl Pox was reported from 43 villages. To control this spread 676,694 and 17365 birds respectively were protected against these diseases.

The Statement below shows the details of mortality from several contagious diseases during the year :—

Diseases	1960–61	1959–60
Anthrax	1,376	1,719
Haemorrhagic Septicaemia ..	8,525	9,584
Blackquarter	6,658	6,941
Sheep Pox	592	625
Fowl Pox	399	375
Ranikhet	6,782	4,956
Foot and Mouth	286	155
Goat Pox	36	56
South African Disease	1,104	..

Cattle Fairs

Owing to the favourable seasonal conditions that prevailed during the year, 208 (205) Cattle Fairs were held, where 11,60,054 (11,40,809) heads of cattle were estimated to have gathered. Temporary dispensaries were opened for providing veterinary aid to the Cattle gathered at the fairs.

Slaughter houses Inspections.

Ninety-two Municipalities continued to avail themselves of the services of the local Veterinary staff for the antemorten inspection of livestock before slaughter and inspection of meat in the existing slaughter houses.

Gosamvardhana Celebrations.

With the object of providing interest among the private breeders to rear good livestock, Gosamvardhana week was celebrated during the winter months of the year throughout the State.

Foreign Training.

Two officers who were deputed to United Kingdom under F.A.O. and Colombo Plan returned to the State

after completion of their Training. One Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, one Veterinary Officer and one Veterinary Inspector, who were deputed to U.S.A. for training returned to the State after completoin of their training. One Lecturer, Veterinary College and one Manager, Sheep and Cattle Farm, Kurikuppi, Tornagallu Post were deputed to U.S.A. under Inter-Institutional Arrangements for training in Pharmacology and Poultry Husbandry respectively.

(ii) Mysore Serum Institute, Bangalore

The institute continued to manufacture and supply on a commercial scale the required biological products for the control of Epizootological diseases in the State and for supply to the several places outside the State.

Sheep and Goat disease Investigation

Eight Hundred and one post-mortems were conducted on Sheep and Goats while 800 blood and tissue smears and 1020 faecal samples were examined, during the year.

Parasitolgy Section.

The nine Centres Established for controlling Liver-fluke disease was taken over by the State Government and continued for the year. A total of 1,36,127 animals were dosed with an increase from 10 to 30 villages attached to each Centre.

Biological products.

As regards the stock of biological products, the year commenced with an opening balance of 1,70,755 doses and 46,018 cc. of all biologicals. During the year 40,46,300 (42,83,725) doses and 16,97,197 (16,52,155) c.c. were prepared. Out of these 41,05,930 (41,72,815) doses, 16,87,800 (16,57,772) c.c. were used.

The following were the biological products prepared and issued from the Serum Institute, Bangalore :—

(1) Haemorrhagic Septicaemia Vaccine. (2) Haemorrhagic Septicaemia Serum, (3) Blackquarter Vaccine, (4) Blackquarter Serum, (5) Anthrax Serum, (6) Ranikhet Disease Vaccine, (7) Anthrax Saporium Vaccine, (8) Sheep Pox Vaccine, (9) Fowl Pox Vaccine, (10) Goat Pox Vaccine, (11) Rinderpest Serum, (12) Rinderpest Goat Virus, (13) Anti Rabic Vaccine, (14) Normal Saline.

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The total receipts and expenditure of the Institute during the year were Rs. 4,94,292-81 (Rs. 5,96,545-45) Rs. 3,31,115-2 (Rs. 2,76,242-66) respectively, resulting in a net increase of Rs. 1,64,952-46 (Rs. 3,20,302-79).

Amrithmahal section.

The strength in the four Economic Farms at the beginning of the year was 1769 (1917). The year closed with 1810 (1769) animals.

Aided Cattle Breeders' Scheme :—The Scheme was implemented 25 years ago to encourage private breeders of Amrithmahal cattle. At the beginning of the year, there were 14 (14) aided Private breeders with a stock of 2688 (2408). During the year, there were 423 (411) births and 128 (131) deaths. At the close of the year, there were 2,182 (2688) animals.

Cattle Breeding Station, Ajjampur.

There were 1099 (1139) heads of cattle and the year closed with 1113 (1099). Eighty One (40) bulls and bullocks were supplied comprising 1 (8) to village Panchayat, 67 (nil) to private parties and (13923) to other Departments.

The total receipts from all sources including the subvention for bulls sold and distributed amounted to Rs. 1,41,074-84 (Rs. 1,07,746-64). The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 1,30,270-00 (Rs. 1,19,828-30).

Combined Sheep and Cattle farm, Kurikuppi.

There were 100 (231) heads of Hallikar cattle and 38 (47) Murrah Buffaloes and 543 (494) sheep in the combined sheep and cattle Farm, Kurikuppi at the end of the year.

Cattle *cum* Sheep Breeding Farm, Munirabad.

At the close of the year there were 367 (442) cattle, 173 (391) sheep and 186 (214) poultry in the cattle cum sheep breeding farm.

The receipts and expenditure of the Farm was Rs. 30,974 (Rs. 18,235) and Rs. 1,04,474 Rs. (97,033) respectively.

Government Dairy Farm Kudige.

From the animals of Government Dairy Farm, Kudige, 1,65,622½ lbs. (136186½ lbs.) of milk was produced.

The total receipts of the Farm for the year under all heads amounted to Rs. 37,624-50 (Rs. 29,568-90) against an expenditure of Rs. 64,302-64 (Rs. 89,855-25).

Under the Second Five Year Plan several Schemes were drawn up with the object of improving the Livestock wealth of the State. Among them were :—

Second Five year Development plan Schemes

(1) Veterinary College :—During the year III Year B. V. Sc., class was opened. Pre-Professional course, I year B. V. Sc., and II year B. V. Sc., Classes were continued with 29,80,38,64 students respectively. There was appreciable progress under the building programme and the buildings were almost completed at the close of the year.

(2) *Key Village Scheme* :—Under the Key Village, Scheme, the existing 18 Key Village Blocks were continued and six more new Key Village Blocks in Malavalli, Gulbarga, Bijapur, Chintamani and Hukkeri, T. Narasipur were sanctioned and opened bringing the total No. of Units to twentyfour at the close of the year. In these 87 (113) selected calves were subsidised to prevent their early castration.

(3) *Artificial Insemination Centres* :—The existing Artificial Insemination Centres were continued during the year.

(4) Sheep Development Scheme :—Forty Sheep and Wool Extension Centres under Five supervisory Units at Hosadurga, Kolar, Hospet, Ranebennur and Bijapur were continued. Preliminary steps to implement a Wool Utilization and Analysis Laboratory at Ranebennur were taken during the year.

(5) *Poultry Development Scheme* :—Under the Poultry Development Scheme, the existing 16 Extension Centres were continued and 4 new Poultry Extension Centres were sanctioned by the Government for establishment at Raichur, Davanagere, Bidar and Haveri. There was considerable progress regarding construction of buildings and purchase of equipments. Farmers were trained at State Poultry Farms, Hessarghatta, Kudige and Mangalore. Wire netting was given to the Poultry Farmers on subsidy.

(6) *Piggery Development Scheme* ;—Under the Piggery Development Scheme, 4 blocks were continued and one more Block was sanctioned and established in Bangalore District to add to the Existing one wherein

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50 boars were distributed to the selected custodians in these areas at a nominal cost of Rs. 10. Payment of Maintenance and subsidy at Rs. 5 per boar per month paid to the custodians was continued at the 4 Centres Kolar, Coorg, Mangalore and Bangalore Districts during the year.

(7) *Education and Training*:—Under the Scheme, 139 stockmen were trained at the Dharwar and Hebbal Training Schools. Five candidates underwent training in I. D. D. course. Compounders Training Classes at Bangalore and Mysore were sanctioned and conducted during the year. An official was deputed to undergo training in Animal Husbandry Statistics at Delhi. Payment of stipends to the State nominees studying in outside colleges was continued.

(8) *Live-stock Development Scheme.*—Under this Scheme, 100 (94) breeding bulls were distributed to the selected custodians free of cost in all the Districts. The total number of coverings done by the bulls including those distributed during the previous years and still continuing was 30,981 (23548).

(9) *Hubli-Dharwar Milk Supply Scheme.*— The Scheme was continued during the year. Two milk vans were purchased.

(10) *Bangalore Milk Supply Scheme.*—The Scheme was continued and became eligible for the "UNICEF" assistance to the tune of Rs. 30 lakhs in the form of machinery and equipment.

(11) *Buffaloes Dairy Scheme at Kurikuppi.*—The Scheme was continued and an additional stock of 30 Murrah buffaloes were purchased from Delhi and added on to the stock. The Scheme handled 552 lbs. of milk daily on an average.

(12) *Milk Supply Scheme, Kudige.*—Under the scheme on an average 4,200 lbs. of milk were handled daily.

(13) *Bhadravathi Milk Supply Scheme.*—The First stage of Bhadravathi, Milk Supply Scheme survey work was completed. A Milk Van was purchased to implement the Scheme.

(*iii*) (a) Composite Livestock Farm and Research Station, Hessarghatta.

The Seasonal conditions were generally favourable during the year.

The irrigated grasses comprised Rhodes, Jaint Napier, Lucerne and mixed varieties. The yield was fed to several livestock of the farm. Besides 667 (107½) lbs. grass seeds and 28,850 (12,600) grass root slips were distributed in the Development Blocks and to the private individuals

Dry Cattle Farm.

There were One Sindhi Jersey and two Sindhi Breeding bulls thorughout the year. During the year 103 (92) Cows and 18 (16⅓) she-buffaloes were admitted while 49 (87) Cows and 15 (13) she-buffaloes were discharged.

Goat Breeding.

The year opened with 2(2) bucks, 21(23) Does, 20(14) doe-kids and 7(13) buck kids. During the year there were 35(33) births and 11(6) deaths. Two buck kids were issued for breeding purposes in the State.

Mutton (Bannurt) Type.

The year opened with 4(4) rams, 136(136) Ewes and 159 (166) lambs. During the year there were 102(44) births and 69(38) deaths.

Hallikar Cattle Breeding.

There were 426(419) animals at the beginning of the year. During, the year there were 59 (83) births and 58 (20) deaths.

Sindhi Cows.

The year opened with 299 (350) and closed with 277 (299) animals. During the year, there were 52 (56) births and 31 (16) deaths. Forty three (34) culled animals were sold in Public auction.

Cross Breed Stock.

The year opened with 17 (22) animals and closed with 14 (17). There were 4 (4) births and 6 (nil) deaths. Four (10) culled animals were sold in Public auction.

Murrah Buffaloes.

At the beginning of the year, there were 132 (89) buffaloes. There were 19 (17) births and 26 (7) deaths during the year. At the close of the year there were 114 (132).

The total expenditure of the section under several items was Rs. 144,458 (Rs. 176,329) and the receipts realised were Rs. 113,180 (Rs. 80,761).

The total quantity of milk yielded by cows was 158,557½ (195,895) lbs. and by she-buffaloes 42,592½ (40,990½) lbs.

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(b) Government Central Poultry Farm, Hessarghatta.

At the beginning of the year, there were 11,876 (9,426) birds and at the close of the year there were 17,949 (11,876) birds. On an average 1,847 (1,366) layers were maintained on the farm which produced 269,342 (152,052) eggs made up of 99,425 (55,054) fertiles, 160,526 (92,402) infertiles and the remaining broken or discarded eggs. During the year 79,192 (44,648) fertile eggs were set for incubation and 48,335 (42,811) chicks were produced. Out of these 18,746 (9,239) breeding birds 18,416 (10,335) hatching eggs were sold to the public.

During the year 80 Farmers were trained in Poultry breeding besides 43 deputed by the N.E.S. Blocks.

The total receipt of the firm during the year was Rs. 1,74,426 (Rs. 1,29,962-27) as against an expenditure of Rs. 1,74,426 (Rs. 1,05,009).

GOVERNMENT STUD FARM, KUNIGAL

Blood Stock.—The year opened with 6 (6) Stallions, 16 (15) Mares and 7 (5) Young stock.

Eve Blood Stock Scheme Animals.—During the Year there were 10 (1) births and 2 deaths. Five (2) were sold leaving—(6) Stallions, 15 (16) mares and 11 (7) Young stock at the close of the year.

Private owned animals.—The year opened with 24 (17) Mares and 14 (11) Young Stock. There were 4 (8) births and 3 deaths. 6 (4) mares were withdrawn and 5 (13) Mares received leaving at the close of the year 22 (24) Mares and 8 (11) fowls.

Sheep Breeding.—At the beginning of the year, there were 117 (142) Sheep. During the year, there were 44 (30) births and 13 (18) deaths. 16 (37) culled ones were sold by public auction leaving 132 (117) at the close of the year.

(iv) Fisheries

The year 1960-61 is the last year of the Second Five-Year Plan and saw further progress in the implementation of the Second Five-Year Plan Schemes for the Development of Fisheries in the State. A Scheme for the Education of Fishermen and fisher-children was included in the Plan during the year with the result that there were twenty-two Schemes in operation as against twenty one during the previous year. With the inclusion of this Scheme, the year saw the upgrading of a number of fisheries schools on the coast lines. A notable event of the year was the fishing survey of the coast carried out by the Japanese Fisheries Vessel "Kaiko Maru" sent down to Mysore by the Achi Prefecture of Japan. Another important event was the visit of Fisheries Delegation from Japan which visited Mangalore in connection with the Settling up of a Fish Processing Centre in India with Japanese assistance. Another important development during the year was the formation of the Mysore State Fisheries Advisory Board.

Fishing season.

The Fishing during the year was quite good. There was general improvement in the fish landings throughout the coast and Fishermen generally secured reasonable prices for the catches.

Mackerel.—The catches of this fish improved very much during the year, particularly in South Kanara where the catches were nearly ten times that of the previous year.

Oil Sardine.—The Sardine fishery was fairly good in South Kanara but quite poor in North Kanara. The fish landed in South Kanara District had a high oil content and sardine oil was therefore extracted in good quantities. On the other hand the landings in North Kanara consisted of immature and lean specimens as in the previous year.

Cat fish—Cat fish is an important Commercial variety of fish landed on the coast of South Kanara District. The catches of cat fish were not so good this year in South Kanara District as compared with last year. They were however better in North Kanara District.

Prawns.—The prawn fishery formed an imporant fishery on the coast. The mechanised fishing boats engaged in shrimp trawling had fairly good catches of prawns and miscellaneous fish throughout.

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Other varieties.—Shark, Dholi, Seer, Clupeids, Fomfret, Mullet and Soles formed the other important varieties of fishes caught, cured and exported. A total quantity of about 85,000 tons of fish was estimated to have been landed on the Mysore Coast during the year.

Mechanised Fishing.

This is the fifth year of mechanised fishing in the State. At the end of the year, there were 48 mechanised boats. Of these, 32 boats were actually in operation.

Fishing from the indigenous boats and nets was extremely poor, the mechanised boats had good fishing during the year, particularly in shrimp trawling.

At the beginning of the year there were 22 Pablo Type Boats operating. During the year 15 more boats were constructed.

The fishermen's Training Centre at Mangalore was provided with two 32 ft mechanised boats for training the fishermen trainees in mechanised fishing, navigation and engine maintenance. In order to facilitate the training programme to be continued without interruption two 25 ft. Pablo type boats were used by the centre for training purposes. The boats operated trawl nets, drift nets, set gill nets, lobster nets, longlines and trolling lines. Altogether these training boats carried out 242 fishing operations and landed 77,818 lbs. of fish which fetched Rs. 7,313-58 by Sale.

Fishing Processing and Preservation.

The programme for providing increased facilities for the preservation of fish was continued during the year. During the year the Government Ice-*cum*-freezing Plant, Mangalore fetched a revenue of Rs. 66,046-49 (84,026-87). The decrease in the revenue was due to the fact that the size of the prawns was not as good as last year. In the freezing section 1,54,577½ lbs. (4,36,800) of prawns, lobster tails, frog-legs, etc., were frozen at this plant.

The machinery for 4 ton ice plant at Bhatkal was received. The required land of about 2 acres was got transferred to the Department from the Forest Department.

Fish curing Yards.

The running of Government Fish Curing yards in important fish landing centres along the coastal districts of North and South Kanara continued to be one of the important activities of the Department. The number of

Government Fish Curing Yards on the coast of Mysore State continued to be 30 as in previous year. No New Yard was opened during the year. During the year a total quantity of 427,274 (271,427) maunds of fish was brought to the yards for curing and for this purpose quantity of Mds. 78,984 (50,662) of salt was issued.

Fish Transportation.

In order to provide facilities for quick distribution of fresh fish from the landing centres to other parts of the State fish transport trucks were provided under the Scheme included in the Second Five-Year Plan. Three diesel fish transport trucks provided under the Scheme continued to be run during the year. One more diesel truck and two three wheel transport tempo vehicles were purchased. These trucks and three wheel lambrettas were intended to be made available to Fisheries Co-operative Societies for transport of fish.

Fish By-Products.

Shark Liver Oil, Sardine Oil, Fish Guano and fish manure were the main by—products produced from the marine fisheries of the State.

Shark Liver Oil Production.

Out of 30,196 lbs. (15,554 lbs.) shark liver collected during the year, 10,315 lbs. (11,760 lbs.) raw liver and 5,984 lbs. (1,740 lbs.) of shark oil were despatched to the Government Oil Factory, Kozhikode. The collection of shark liver during the year was almost double the quantity collected in the previous year and the increase was mainly due to the good efforts of the stuff.

Sardine Oil and Fish guano.

Eighty Seven (58) oil and guano factories worked during the year and produced 492 tons of oil and 1,028 tons of guano.

Beach dried fish manure

One thousand three hundred Seventy Seven tons of beach dried fish manure was produced during the year as against 555 tons in the previous year.

Inland Fisheries Research Station, Bangalore.

The Inland Research Station, at Bangalore continued to function throughout the year. Induced breeding experiments on carps were continued at the field laboratories in Hessarghatta, Bellandur, Krishnarajasagar and Neerasagar. Twenty-five experiments on induced breeding of carps were carried out. The experiment on mirror carps yielded good results. Thirty thousand mirror carps fry were produced by induced breeding and supplied to the Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks as well as to private parties.

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The Central Fisheries Research Station Unit set up by the Central Government continued its studies on the Fisheries of the Tungabhadra Reservoir.

A Fisheries Technological Research Station, Mangalore, for carrying out studies on fish processing methods and manufacture and improvement of fish by-products was established at Malpe with a Sub-station at Mangalore in South Kanara District.

Inland Fisheries.

The programme of gradually extending Inland Fisheries development work to the vatious districts included in the Second Five-Year Plan was continued during the year.

The Inland Fishery sub-divisional units continued to carry out survey of inland waters in the districts as in the previous year.

During the year 515 (290) sheets of water were surveyed by the Inland Fisheries sub-divisional units. A total quantity of 5,83,496 of fry and fingerlings were collected for stocking and rearing.

About 71,847 (31,600) fingerlings of suitable varieties, of fish were supplied through Community Development Blocks and also directly to private fish farmers during the year.

Mirror Carp Culture.

Greater attention was paid to the culture of this exotic carp as there is great demand for this fish.

Fishing in the perennial waters was generally regulated by the issue of licences while the fisheries of the non-perennial waters were leased out in auction.

Fishermen's Co-operative Societies, Financial Assistance and Outstanding Loans.

At the end of the year, there were 70 Fish Fishermen's Co-operative Societies including Two formed during the year.

Many of the Societies were financed by the Co-operative Banks to meet their short term and medium te-m credit requirements. They were given by the Department long term loans. A sum of Rs. 2,51,488-28 (1,83,420-50) was due to Government at the beginning of the year on account of loans granted to Fishermen Co-operatives and individual Fishermen. Steps were also

taken to recover the loans from Fishermen. Out of this a sum of Rs. 84,586-28 (89,798-28) representing the balance outstanding in respect of old loans granted by the former Government of Bombay prior to the Reorganisation of States was recovered. A sum of Rs. 1,60,601-69 (1,83,420 -50) was the balance due out of the long term loans granted in the previous years under Second Five-Year Plan Schemes.

Fisheries Schools.

The number of Fisheries Schools functioning during the year in the two Kanara Districts was 28, three more High Schools, one each Padubidri and Kemmannu in South Kanara District and one Fisheries High School at Karwar were established during the year. Two Elementary Schools at Yermal South and Sandspit (Mangalore) were upgraded into Higher Elementary.

Finance.

The receipts and expenditure of the Department were Rs. 4,34,241 and Rs. 19,63,286 (including the subventions from the Government of India) repsectively.

CHAPTER VIII

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

(i) Industries and Commerce

During the year Industrial Production in the State increased in all the Government and Government aided Industrial concerns.

There were 2,000 Industrial establishments working in the State during the year employing daily on an average of 10 or more persons. The total number of persons employed in all these establishments was 1,86,000. During the year 65 licences were issued under the Industries (Development and Registration) Act, 1951, for starting of new Industrial undertakings or expanding the existing undertakings covered under the said Act. Among the more important of the new Industrial undertakings, there were for the manufacture of Rayon grade pulp, Insulating press Boards, Cellulose Acetate, Motor and Generator Stampings and Laminators, Sulphuric Acid and Super-phosphate, Motor Cycle, Hydraulic Presses, Sanitaryware, Twist Drills, Precision machine tools, steels ingots, cotton textiles.

Industrial Activities.—The industries which recorded substantial increases in production were in particular sugar, paper, cement, textiles and Engineering Industries.

Textile Industry.

There were 17 major cotton textile mills of which 7 were purely spinning mills and the remaining 10 Mills were composite engaged both in spinning and weaving. As on 1st January 1961, there were 141,380 spindles in the Spinning Mills and 3,09,096 spindles in the composite mills. Besides, there were 4,637 looms engaged in the production of cloth.

Woollen Textiles.

The average monthly yarn spun during the year was 88,000 lbs. including carpet yarn.

Paper Industry.—Three paper mills in the State, manufactured 34,360 tons of paper and paper products, during the year.

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

Cement Industry.—Three Cement Factories in the State produced in all 7,21,519 tons of cement.

Iron and Steel Industry.—The Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravathi, manufactured during the year pig iron, M.S. Section, Hoops, Coils, C.I. Pipes, C.I. Spun Pipes, C.I. Castings, C.I. Sleepers, C.S. Castings, Ferro Silicon and Acetic Acid worth of Rs. 5,80,85,397.

Gold Mining Industry.—The total production of Gold in the State during the year was 49,20,885 grams valued at Rs. 5,68,470.

Sugar Industry.—There were seven sugar factories working in the State during the year. The production of sugar in these seven mills was 1,07,021 Metric tons.

Financial Assistance.—A uniform procedure applicable to the whole of the State in the matter of granting financial assistance for the development and encouragement of industries was adopted. As the rules under this new Act could not be finalised during the year, no new applications for the grant of State Aid could be entertained, during the year except those of earlier cases. A total number of 69 applications were pending before the previous year and all of them were forwarded to the Mysore State Finance Corporation for disposal.

Action was taken by granting loans in 12 cases to an extent of Rs. 4,85,000. Besides, a cash credit accommodation of Rs. 5,00,000 was made to Radio and Electricals Manufacturing Company, Bangalore, and a sum of Rs. 2,30,619 was adjusted towards the loan account of the Mysore Chrome Tanning Co., Ltd., Bangalore Thus. a total sum of Rs. 12,15,619 was disbursed during the year.

A provision of Rs. 16,00,000 inclusive of cash credit accommodation of Rs. 10,00,000 reserved to the Radio and Electricals Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Bangalore, was made in the Budget of the Department for the year 1960-61.

A sum of Rs. 7,29,098-51 nP. was recovered from the loanees towards the outstanding loans during the year.

Supply of coal and coke.—The procurement and distribution of coal and coke in the State through the coal depot maintained by the Department at the Government Porcelain Factory was continued during the year. The coal depot attached to the Government Soap Factory, Bangalore, was discontinued from 1st April 1960. The Deputy Coal Controller, Calcutta, allotted 795 wagons of steam coal, 171 wagons of hard coke per quarter and 42 wagons of soft coke per annum for distribution to the consumers and small scale industrialists in the State.

Iron and Steel Allotments.—The Joint Director, Small Scale Industries, Bangalore, continued to be the recommending authority for the release of iron and steel to the small scale industrialists and regular quota-holders like consumer goods manufacturers, cart manufacturers, trunk manufacturers, etc., in the State.

A total quantity of 9,960 M. tons of steel was allotted to the State for distribution among the two heads, Small Scale Industries and Steel Processing Industries, during the year. Eighty Small Scale industrial units were allotted nearly 1,000 tons and the rest of the materials was distributed among the steel processing Industries.

Allotment of Non-ferrous Metals.—A quantity of 305 tons of Copper and 125 tons of Zinc was allotted to the State during the year.

Salt

Under the Zonal system of distribution of salt, a total quantity of 39,00,000 was allotted to the State during the year for industrial and civil requirements.

During the year 1581 applications were received from the Actual users for the issue of Essentiality Certificates for the import of raw materials including machinery, spare parts, etc., for use in their industrial units for the manufacture of finished articles. Nine hundred and seventy Essentiality certificates were issued during the year. Applications for the import of stainless Steel sheets, H.B. Wire, G.I. Wire, industrial scrap, steel wire, etc., were entertained and 123 units were given certificates.

Industrial Statistics Act, 1943, *Census of Manufacturing Industries Rules*, 1953.—The annual statistics was limited in scope and the returns were collected only in respect of factories employing 20 and above workers using power and coming under the 29 Industries to Census of Manufacturing Industries Rules.

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(ii) Government Owned Factories

Government Electric Factory, Bangalore.—The main line of manufacture continued to be the production of transformers during the year. The other lines of manufacture were transmission line towers, line materials like Insulator Pins, Cross-by clips, gey clamps, Books, Bakelite articles, silk reeling Machines, Hardware materials, surveying instruments, etc.

The total production and sales during the year amounted to Rs. 50,23,978 (Rs. 52,60,530) and Rs. 53,55,446 (Rs. 56,83,019), respectively.

The agreement of collaboration between the Government and A.E.G. of Germany was implemented during the year and preparatory work in the selection of new site was completed for the shifting of the present factory to Byappanahally village. The total project estimate of the scheme was about Rs. 158 lakhs involving Foreign Exchange of Rs. 71 lakhs.

Government Soap Factory, Bangalore.—As in the previous years, the factory continued to manufacture Toilet Soaps and Washing Soaps. The total production of finished goods was 1,083 tons and the value of articles manufactured was Rs. 55 lakhs. The total sales effected was Rs. 73·82 lakhs (Rs. 50,62,419).

Government Porcelain Factory, Bangalore.—The manufacture of High Tension Insulators was stepped up to reach a target of 1,229·56 (1,965) tons. The manufacture of transformer Bushings, Crockery and artware, etc., was also continued on a small scale.

As against the consumption of raw materials to an extent of Rs. 16,95,972 the total tonnage of finished products produced, *viz.*, electric porcelain, Crockery and balls and bricks was 1,229·56 tons and the sales effected was Rs. 41,15,195. The new scheme for the manufacture of Malleable Castings and forged pins was sanctioned by Government and proposed to be implemented during the year.

Government Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore.—The Workshop was mainly engaged in general engineering and repairs to machinery, etc. The total production and sales were Rs. 5,73,704 and Rs. 5,85,810. The Factory undertook to produce during the year many Industrial products and supplies were made to the Public Works Department, other Government Departments and Electrical Department.

The Mysore Implements Factory, Hassan.—In addition to the manufacture of agricultural implement and tools R.C.C. poles were continued to be manufactured and supplied to the Electricity Board. The total value of production and sales during the year were Rs. 13,28,298 (Rs. 12,37,922) and Rs. 13,04,055 (Rs. 13,00,342).

Government Sandalwood Oil Factories, Mysore and Shimoga.—Both the factories at Mysore and Shimoga carried out successful operations in the manufacture of sandal oil throughout the year. As against the consumption of raw materials and fuel worth Rs. 1,11,65,180 sandal oil of 79,264 kgs. worth Rs. 1,39,50,000 was manufactured in the distilleries of Mysore, Shimoga and America and the sales effected was 80,621 kgs. worth Rs. 1,44,19,969. The stock in hand at the end of the year was worth Rs. 9,49,520.

Government Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore.—More than 90% of the production of silk fabrics in the factory during the year under report was the usual "Crepe-de-chine" sarees. New and attractive designs were introduced and new varieties of sarees had good demand in the market.

The total purchases of raw materials for the year amounted to Rs. 9,56,117 (Rs. 6,72,487). About 82,999 (86,236) yards of silk fabrics were sold for Rs. 12,60,504 (Rs. 12,46,285).

Government Central Workshop, Mercara.—The workshop was mainly engaged in the execution of orders pertaining to mechanical works.

The total value of production during the year was Rs. 1·48 (Rs. 1·47) lakhs. The sales effected was Rs. 1·57 (1·56) lakhs. The consumption of raw materials amounted to Rs. 0·73 (Rs. 0·74) lakhs.

(iii) Government Aided Concerns

The Mysore Tobacco Company Limited, Bangalore.—The Company purchased 1,01,41,935 lbs. of green leaf tobacco from a planted area of 2,581 acres. The Company had also produced a total quantity of 13,12,487 lbs. of cured tobacco and purchased 6,19,526 lbs. of cured tobacco from private curers. The exports of the Company amounted to 2·5 lakhs of pounds of cured tobacco to foreign countries.

The Mysore Chrome Tanning Company, Limited, Bangalore.—The Company's main line of production was chrome upper leathers and bark tanned sole leathers for all kinds of footwear. The demand for these leathers was very great. In addition, leather goods such as suit cases, washers, air travel bags, etc., were also being manufactured. Sales realised during the year was Rs. 7,73,100.

Radio and Electricals Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bangalore.—The main line of manufacture in the factory during the year was House Service Electricity Meters, Radio Receivers, Band Switches, Water Meters $\frac{1}{2}''$ capacity, and Plastic Wires, Cables, Tapes, Tubes and Thongings, etc.

The Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers, Ltd., Mysore.—The main items of production continued to be the manufacture of sulphuric acid, Ammonia, Ammonia sulphate, Superphosphate, Nitric acid and Mixed Fertilisers. The total production value of all these products was Rs. 69,34,000 and the sales effected was Rs. 50,52,020.45.

The Mysore Water-Proofs Limited, Bangalore.—The articles manufactured by the Company were paints and varnishes representing synthetic and popular enamels, superior ready mixed paints, flat wall-paints, road-marking paints especially noted for marking aerodromes at various places, aluminium paints and various types of insulating and other types of materials.

The net sales amounted to Rs. 2,74,732 (Rs. 2,59,383) during the year.

The Mysore Vegetable Oil Products Limited, Bangalore.—The company continued to manufacture Vanaspathy (Hydrogenated groundnut oil) and Refined Oil. During the year 185 tons of Vanaspathy and 342 tons of refined oils, respectively, were produced and 198 tons of

Vanaspathy and 378 tons of Refined oils, respectively, were sold. The value of stock on hand was worth Rs. 74,334.

The Mysore Lamp Works, Limited, Bangalore.—The articles manufactured in the factory were general Service Lamps from 5 watts to 1500 watts, train lighting, Locomotive Head-light, telephone switch board lamps, Automobile lamps, street series lamps 5.5 amps.

The production during the year was 24,25,601 pieces valued at Rs. 13,03,723 and the sales was 25,13,967 pieces valued at Rs. 22,27,941.

The Mysore Stoneware Pipes and Potteries, Ltd., Bangalore.—The main line of production in the Factory were sanitary ware pipes and fittings and fire-bricks and refractories. Articles worth Rs. 12,29,971 were manufactured, while the sales effected amounted to Rs. 11,06,663.

(iv) Small Scale Industries

As a first step to meet the primary demands for technical assistance from the Small Scale Industries, Government of India have organised two Small Industries Service Institutes at Bangalore and Hubli and two Extension Centres at Mysore and Belgaum. These centres have attached workshops for demonstrating improved methods of processing the use of latest machinery in manufacturing operations.

Industrial Estates.—The eight Industrial Estates sanctioned to the State were located at Bangalore, Harihar, Hubli, Belgaum, Gulbarga, Mangalore, Mysore and Ramanagaram and continued during the year. Plan Schemes

Plan Schemes.—Under the Second Five-Year Plan, several Schemes were drawn up for the development of Small Scale Industries. A brief outline of the progress achieved under the various schemes were :—

Model Carpentry and Smithy Centres.—The seven Model Carpentry and Smithy Centres were maintained by the Department for imparting advanced training in Carpentry and Smithy by using the modern machinery and equipement. Smithy and Carpentry articles worth Rs. 1,40,281 were produced and articles worth Rs. 84,449 were sold.

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Manufacture of Porcelain ware on Cottage Industries basis.—This Centre located at Bangalore was engaged in the manufacture of decorated porcelain-ware articles. The outlay during the year was Rs. 59,500.

Craft Co-operative Societies.—A sum of Rs.6,90,103 was disbursed as financial aid to 10 Craft Co-operative Societies with a view to improving the economic condition of the village artisans and stabilise the craft industry.

Pottery Centre, Madekebeedu.—This Centre was engaged in the manufacture of pottery articles such as flower pots, water pots, etc., and the supplies were made to Horticulture and other Government Departments.

Manufacture of Bicycle.—The Bicycle Unit located in the Industrial Estate, Mysore, could not go into production for want of certain imported components. Every effort was being made to start the Unit early.

Raw Material Depot.—A raw material depot for supplying the requirements of small scale industrialists was opened at Bangalore during the year.

(v) Cottage and Village Industries

The Rural Industrialisation Scheme which was taken up in the First Five-Year Plan was continued during the year. The main objects of the scheme were (1) to increase production and income from industries, (2) to train the villagers in self-help habits and in the latest commercial and business methods.

Out of Rs. 10 lakhs allotted to the State, a sum of Rs. 8 lakhs was to be disbursed as loans and the balance of Rs. 2 lakhs as grants. Out of Rs. 8 lakhs sanctioned, a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs was surrendered to Government and the balance of Rs. 5 lakhs was disbursed by Rural Industrial Finance Bank as surety loans.

Rural Industrial Finance Bank.—The Rural Industrial Financing Bank organised as an adjunct to the R.I. Scheme continued to function with 401 Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies.

A sum of Rs. 9,02,695 was issued from inception to Taluk Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies to be supplemented by an equal amount out of their own funds for purposes of granting surety loans to village artisans.

(vi) Handloom Industry

The total number of handlooms engaged in weaving of cotton yarn in the State was 1,02,355 according to the compulsory Registration of Handlooms in pursuance of the Cotton Textile Control Order.

At the end of the year, about 75 % of the looms were within the Co-operative fold. The total number of cotton, woollen and silk handlooms in the Co-operative fold were :

Cotton Handlooms ..	75,740
Woollen Handlooms..	14,407
Silk Handlooms ..	4,483
Total ..	94,630

The estimated total production in respect of looms within and outside Co-operative Sector was 51·80 million yards.

The production by looms within the Co-operative fold alone was about 30·72 million yards. The total sales of cloth by the Weavers' Co-operative Societies was about 13·49 million yards.

Handloom Schemes.—A total amount of Rs. 29.66 lakhs was allotted for the Handloom schemes during the year. The actual expenditure incurred under the Schemes was :—

(*Rs. in lakhs*)	*Loans*	*Grants*	*Total*
Cotton schemes	5·80	11·85	17·65
Woollen schemes	1·50	0·09	1·59
Silk schemes ..	1·99	0·08	2·07
Total ..	9·29	12·02	21·31

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Rebate on sales of Handloom cloth.

The rate of rebate was 5 nP for retail sales and 3 Np for wholesale sales. During the 8th Handloom Week and during Deepavali season, a special additional retail rebate of 5 nP was allowed. The total amount of Subsidy allowed towards rebate disbursed to Weavers' Co-operative Societies during the year was Rs. 9,85,600.

Mobile vans

Two mobile vans were functioning during the year as mobile emporia for sale of handloom goods in the interior parts.

Pattern making factories.

Four pattern-making factories established at Bangalore, Mysore, Harihar and Banhatty continued to manufacture new designs and popularise them through the production societies.

Handloom Research and Designing Centre.

They continued to conduct experiments for evolving new appliances and manufacture of attractive various designs.

Central Depot.

A central depot was established at Bangalore for storing and distributing silk goods. Two inter-state depots were established at Madhura and Secundarabad for the sale of silk handloom goods.

Dye Houses.

A scheme for sanctioning 20 new Dye houses had been proposed during the year.

Loans towards the Share capital.

Assistance to 250 silk weavers by releasing a loan of Rs. 56,000 was provided so as to facilitate them to join the Co-operative Fold, and it was about 87% of the share value of the society.

With the object of enabling the Weavers' Co-operative Societies to enhance their borrowing capacity, loans were provided to 7,200 weaver members to enhance the share value from Rs. 25 and from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50.

(vii) Woollen Handloom Schemes

Three new marketing depots for woollen goods were sanctioned during the year. One new dye house was sanctioned for Woollen Handloom Weavers during the year. At the end of the year, five dye-houses had been sanctioned for the Woollen Weavers.

Three new housing colonies were sanctioned for the Woollen Weavers' Co-operative Societies, during the year. At the close of the year, there were in all six housing colonies. A loan of Rs. 51,000 was sanctioned during the year for the Woollen Weavers' Co-operative Society for construction of 20 worksheds. Housing Colonies.

(viii) Silk Handloom Schemes.

Under the Handloom Development Schemes, two marketing depots were set up at Bangalore and Davangere for sale of silk goods. A central depot was established at Bangalore for storing and distributing silk goods, and Two inter-state depots were also established at Madhura and Secundarabad for the sale of silk handloom goods. These depots were in the third year of working and assistance was provided to these two depots to the extent of 50% of their recurring expenditure.

Assistance to 250 silk weavers by releasing a loan of Rs. 56,000 was provided so as to facilitate them to join the Co-operative Fold. This represents 87% of the share value of the Society. Share Capital for Silk Weavers.

A new housing colony of 25 houses was sanctioned for the silk handloom weavers during the year. Housing colony.

To enable the silk Apex Society to improve the marketing of handloom goods, a loan of Rs.1,17,815 was sanctioned to the Society during the year.

The Handloom Research and Designing Centre which was established with a grant-in-aid from Government of India, was in receipt of Central assistance up to the end of 1957-58. Thereafter, the scheme was being financed entirely from the funds of the State Government. Schemes financed by State Government.

(ix) Finance of Weavers' Co-operative Societies

The total amount of loans applied for by the Weavers' Co-operative Societies was Rs. 20,50,400. But the Apex Bank received applications for loans only from the Central Industrial Co-operative Banks and they were recommended to the Reserve Bank of India through the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

Weavers' Co-operative Movement.—The Statistics relating to Weavers' Co-operative Societies in the State as on 31st March 1961 :—

	Number of Societies	*Number of looms*	*Number of Weavers*
Cotton	414	75,740	1,02,355
Wool	129	14,407	14,700
Silk	43	4,483	8,000

Separate Apex Weavers' Co-operative Societies were established in the State for cotton, woollen and silk weavers. The total amount of loans sanctioned by the Reserve Bank of India to all the Central/Industrial Co-operative Banks in the State during the year was Rs. 9·72 lakhs.

(x) Handicraft Schemes.

Financial Assistance to Handicrafts Co-operative Societies.

A budget provision of Rs. 6 lakhs for the development of Handicrafts was provided for loans and grants.

This includes the Central assistance of Rs 5.458 lakhs as grant and Rs. 0.542 lakhs as loan. A sum of Rs. 5.767 lakhs has been spent on Handicraft Schemes during the year. Thirty Handicraft Co-operative Societies were given financial assistance towards working capital and managerial expenses during the year.

Common facility Scheme.

Seasoning Kiln for Wood and Bamboo, Shimoga.—This scheme was continued during the year at a total cost of Rs. 0.283 lakhs and as against this provision a sum of Rs. 24,200 was spent during the year.

Refresher Course Training to Craftsman.

Dyeing and Printing School at Nandangadda.—A sum of Rs. 8,000 was spent for the implementation of this scheme.

A sum of Rs. 5,300 was spent in respect of Refresher Course Training to Craftsmen, during the year. Arrangements were also made for refresher course training to four craftsmen in Soapstone Industry at Shilpakala. Devanahalli, Bangalore District.

Sixth All India Handicrafts Week.

In addition to the implementation of the several Handicrafts Schemes, the Department also celebrated the sixth All-India Handicrafts Week throughout the State from 5th to 12th December 1960.

There were 136 (125) Mahila Samajas located in different parts of the State imparting training to ladies in several useful crafts such as tailoring, mat-weaving, cloth-printing, Rattan work, embroidery Zari, Knitting work, etc. Home Industries.

It is reported that on an average about 2,000 ladies were undergoing training in the Mahila Samajas and other Social Welfare Organisations in the State.

(xi) The Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati.

The Board of Management was reconstituted and continued to function during the year. Board of Management

The output of products for the year 1960-61 as compared with the original and revised budget targets for the year and the actuals for the preceding two years, are as follows :— Operation and Output.

Products	*Budget for* 1960-61	*Revised Budget* for 1960-61	*Actuals for* 1960-61	*Actuals for* 1959-60	*Actuals for* 1958-59
Pig Iron		*All in Metric Tonnes*			
Blast Furnace	19,305	17,500	17,345	25,094	26,980
E.P.I. Furnaces.	58,931	59,000	58,907	60,203	58,915
C.I. Castings	5,080	5,000	4,917	4,422	3,940
Plate Slee pers.	10,161	10,000	10,770	10,316	8,568
Steel Castings	782	350	349	986	712
C.I. Pipes ..	11,178	11,500	11,618	10,465	9,114
C.I. Spun .. Pipes.	15,241	7,500	4,881	4,627	3,153
Steel Sections	29,465	30,000	31,387	29,826	29,756
Steel Coils ..	1,524	7,000	7,684	1,746	5,833
Steel Strips ..	8,128	2,600	2,128	5,965	4,853
Cement ..	74,172	75,500	71,932	33,886	76,745
Slag Cement	18,289	5,000	3,045	..	..
Ferro-Silicon	6,807	7,000	7,747	6,890	6,429
Ferro-Manganese.	762	676	676	..	948
Acetic Acid	152	150	152	93	129
Structures	2,032	2,000	2,110	1,421	1,151

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

The output of products during the year was satisfactory, except Blast Furnace Pig Iron, Cement, and Spun Pipes. Since Febrary 1961 the Spun Pipe Plant has been working continuously after getting sufficient number of moulds, the production of Ferro Silicon during the year is the highest on record.

Sales

The total value of sales made during the year amounts to Rs. 614.30 lakhs (Rs. 605 lakhs), the highest on record.

Finance

The operations during the year have resulted in a net profit of Rs. 100 lakhs (Rs. 61.91 lakhs) after providing a sum of Rs. 44.93 lakhs towards depreciation and Rs. 13.63 lakhs towards net interest on Capital.

The amounts at the credit of the Depreciation Fund and the Rehabilitation Reserve as on 31st March 1961 are Rs. 4,85,55,556 and Rs. 1,83,09,467 respectively.

The total amount outstanding under Book Debts at the end of March 1961 was Rs. 1,35,323. All efforts are being made to collect the dues and a special section has been formed for pursuing the collections.

Essential Raw materials.

The supply of raw materials such as ores, limestone, clay, sand and coke during the year was satisfactory. The coal supply by all rail route, which was secured by the efforts during the previous year, continued during the year, though the supply was not quite satisfactory, on account of inadequate allotment of wagons for movement. The scrab supply also was not to the expectation due to scarcity of the material and export. Arrangements were made to purchase about 10,000 tons of high grade iron ore on contract basis for use in the Electric Pig Iron Furnaces.

Development Schemes.

Development Schemes like (i) Ferro-Silicon Expansion Schemes, (ii) Sintering Plant, (iii) Steel Expansion Scheme, (iv) Alloy Tool and Special Steel Plant, were under various stages of Development.

Quarters

Construction of Labour and Staff Quarters.— Contracts for construction of 117 quarters, providing family accommodation for 200 employees, sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 8,96,187 were awarded and the construction of quarters has since been practically completed.

Estimates aggregating Rs. 1,14,800 for construction of Labour Lines and Staff quarters at Kemmangundi Mines were also sanctioned during the year and work is progressing.

The Superintendent of the Mechanical Department and two Foremen of the same Department came forward and undertook reboring 3" and 4" moulds by making use of two old machines in the works and the rebored moulds have been used and found to be satisfactory. This is an achievement made by the skill of our staff resulting in considerable savings to the Works and also avoidance of delay in getting the work done at Calcutta.

The staff of the Combined Machine Shop have made a wood splitting machine of our own rendering the splitting of Wood Yard easy and have saved the expenditure for purchase of the machine.

Annual Bonus.

Government accorded sanction to the payment of three months wages or Pay as Bonus to the employees of the Works during the year.

Public Health and Labour Welfare.

The general state of health in New Town, Bhadravathi, was satisfactory. Free medical aid to the employees and their families was continued.

Management and Employee Relationship.

The relationship between the Management and the employees of the Works continued to be quite cordial during the year.

(xii) Mines and Geology.

The year 1960-61 witnessed all round improvement in the mineral production, particularly iron ore, the production of which exceeded one million tons. The Iron Ore Mining had registered a marked rise both in output and export. Total value of minerals produced in the State during the year was Rs. 8,46,81,394 (Rs. 7,07,62,045).

As a result of the mineral survey and prospecting done by the Department during the year, new deposits of Iron ore of marketable grade were located in the North Kanara, Shimoga and Chickmagalur Districts. Besides Iron Ore, minerals of economic importance such as Manganese Ore, Gypsum, Fullers' Earth and Limestone were located.

Karnataka State Archives,
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INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

The Demand, Collection and Balance in respect of mining revenue, collected from the former State of Mysore, with the revenue realised from the Bellary district during the year are furnished in the following statement :—

Demand, Collection and Balance Statement of Revenue :—

Particulars	Demand	Collection	Balance
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Royalty on other minerals.	16,39,820.05	12,11,233.13	12,21,047.94
2. Rent on Mining and Prospecting lands.	89,047.86	44,875.51	1,27,203.74
3. Other Receipts ..	1,81,992.86	1,81,992.86	..
4. Geological Receipts ..	10,427.87	10,427.87	..
Total ..	19,21,288.64	14,48,534.37	13,48,251.68
Bellary District ..	23,21,120.53	18,03,666.68	5,17,453.85

The total revenue under Mines and Minerals for the State, including the revenue from the Bellary and the former districts of Bombay, aggregated to Rs. 34,56,192-11 nP.

Finance

Receipts.—The Estimate for the year was for Rs. 31,50,000 against which the actual receipts came to Rs. 32,00,835 including the revenue from the Bellary district which amounted to Rs. 18,29,489.

Expenditure.—The Budget Estimate for the year was for a sum of Rs. 5,28,450 against which the actual expenditure came to Rs. 5,09,895. The Budget Estimate for expenditure for the schemes of the Department under the Second Five-Year Plan was Rs. 4,58,700 against which the actual expenditure was Rs. 4,54,380.

Four Hundred and eighteen certificates of approval were current during the year as against 505 of the previous year. The number includes the grant of fresh certificates of approval and renewals for the calendar year, 1961.

Certificates of Approval.

Mining Leases.—Five Hundred and sixty mining leases were current during the year, as against 543 of the previous year, including 95 patta leases for iron ore in Bellary district.

Leases and Licenses.

The total area covered by mining leases, including the patta leases, was 1,57,412·44 acres.

There were 32 (17) prospecting licences current during the year and the total area covered by them was 3.358-50 acres.

The following comparative statement shows the various types of leases current during the year as against those of the previous year :—

Mineral Products of Mysore State.

Particulars	1959-60	1960-61
1. Certificates of Approval	505	418
2. Mining leases (including 95 patta leases in Bellary district).	543	560
3. Prospecting licences ..	17	32
4. Quarrying licences	947	922
5. Quarry leases (Gulbarga) long term of 20 years.	6	6
6. Quarry leases (short term of 1 to 5 years).	20	50

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The following comparative statement shows the Mineral Production of Mysore State during the year as against those of the previous year :—

	1959		1960	
	Quantity (grams.)	Value (Rs.)	Quantity (grams)	Value, (Rs.)
(i) METALS				
Gold	51,44,432.1	5,37,36,414·77	49,94,534.4	5,6661,938
Silver	3,77,408.2 (tons)	62,495.53	3,59,913 (tons)	66,630
Iron ore	10,55,639	51,80,483	21,32,864.118	1,08,70,235
Manganese	2,60,132	97,06,403	3,32,833.21	1,24,38,953
Manganese-dioxide.	..	..	71.2	3,500
Chromite	4,038	1,46,240	7,461.50	3,57,790
		6,88,32,036.30		8,03,99,046
(ii) NON-METALS				
Asbestos	..	..	298.71	44,100
Beryl	17.03	8,515	20.08	10,000
Bauxite	657	10,512	2,283.96	27,583
Corundum	15	1,460	149.41	27,230
Clay	..	..	4,323.08	93,610
Clay (lithomargic)	..	..	10,416.03	059,500
Clay (ordinary)	..	...	23,413.46	79,727
Dolomite	3,100	25,544	8,415.52	1,12,209
Feldspar	..	..	558.80	18,500
Fireclay	3,221	9,803	3,419.90	38,142
Graphite	..	..	202.18	13,930
Garnet	..	..	239.26	23,500
Kaolin	13,265	1.03,099	23,131.26 17,500 (cft.)	3,83,645
Kyanite	100	5,000	213.36	11,250
Limestone	8,77,823	12,48,716	10,02,296.45	23,44,402
Magnesite	3,626	1,99,956	4,588.21	1,22,387
Mica	1,100 (lbs.)	949	1.86	3,500
Ochre	400	4,000	304.80	2,780
Quartz	17,358	1,76,021	18,573.65	2,32,866
Redoxide	9,436	99,920	5,022.19	75,519
Rock Crystal	..	..	0.052	300
Soapstone	380	36,515	3,848.09	2,36,108
Staurolite	..	..	27.43	2,700
Sodium chloride	..	..	1,25,000(mds.)	..
		19,30,010		39.63,988
(iii) BUILDING STONES				
(Granite)	33,12,622 (cft.)	5,98,462	18,94,826 (cft.)	3,42,355
(iv) Do (Shahabad stones).	2,55,57,078 (cft.)	90,81,243	1,38,28,225 (cft.)	13,37,695

Metals

Chromite.—Restrictions regarding export of Chrome Ore continued except in cases of certain low grade ore. No fresh licences and leases for exploitation of chromite was granted during the year.

The Board of Mineral Development produced a quantity of 2,047-24 tonnes of high grade and 5,414-26 tonnes of low grade chromite, valued at Rs. 3,57,790.

Gold and Silver

Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings

The following statement shows the quantities of fine gold and silver produced by the three mines and their value were :—

	Gold		Silver	
	Grms.	Rs. in lakhs	Grms.	Rs. in lakhs
Mysore Mines	9,83,661	111.68	68,568	0.13
Champion Reef Mine ..	15,58,473	176.81	1,12,749	0.21
Nundydoorg Mine ..	19,01,378	215.87	1,30,270	0.25
	44,43,512	504.36	3,11,587	0.59
(ii) Hutti Gold Mines ..	5,51,022.4	62,25,938	48,326	7,630

Iron Ore.—The total quantity of iron ore produced during the year amounted to 21,32,864.118 tonnes. A quantity of 1,22,116.08 tonnes of ore, valued at Rs. 6,64,667 was produced by the Kemmangundi and Tangigebyle mines in Chickmagalur district worked by the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, and directly consumed in the blast furnace. The remaining quantity of 20,10,748.038 tonnes of ore, valued at Rs. 1,02,05,568 was entirely exported outside India.

Manganese Ore.—The total production of manganese ore from all the districts amounted to 3,32,833.21 tonnes, the value being Rs. 1,24,38,953.

Mineral Survey and Exploitation.

Mineral survey and exploration extending over parts of South Kanara, Chickmagalur, Shimoga, North Kanara, Dharwar, Bijapur, Gulbarga and Bellary districts, covering over 650 sq. miles were conducted during the year.

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Engineering and Water Supply Investigation.— The Department continued to tender advise in respect of the irrigation and Hydro-Electric projects in the State regarding the nature of the rocks and their suitability for laying foundations to the dams and other allied problems.

Opinions were furnished on references received from different departments of Government and the public to examine the sites for sinking wells.

Schemes Under the II Five Year Plan.

Two Schemes, of which one namely " Exploration of Sulphide ore in Chitaldrug District ", is a continuous one and the other one namely " Survey and assessment of Iron ore in the Western coast regions of the State, was extended to the parts of Chickmagalur district and the progress achieved was quite satisfactory.

(xiii) Sericulture

Seasonal Conditions.

The rainfall in the Sericultural areas of the State during the year ranged between 20.56″ and 38.55″ as against 19″ and 48.65″ during the previous year. In Mysore District drought conditions prevailed due to scanty and unevenly distributed rainfall affecting adversely the quality and volume of cocoon crops. The maximum and minimum temperature as recorded in the Government Farm were respectively 90° F and 62°F, as against 93°F and 52°F of the previous year.

Market Conditions.

The prices of Silk-worm seed Cocoons of Mysore Race during the year ranged from Rs. 4 to Rs. 14.12 Ps. The prices of Foreign Race Seed Cocoons ranged from Rs. 3 (Rs. 3.00) to Rs. 20 (Rs. 21). The prices of reeling Cocoons ranged from Rs. 1-65 (1-06) to Rs. 6-60 (Rs. 2-62) per kilogram. The average prices of silk prevailed during the year was as follows :—

1.	Filature Silk	.. Per kg. from Rs. 80-48 to Rs. 81-58.
2.	Charaka Silk	.. Per kg. from Rs. 44-55 to Rs. 70-95.
3.	Cottage Basin Silk	.. Per kg. from Rs. 68-75 to Rs. 86-06.

The production of silk during the year was estimated to be about 19 lakhs of pounds.

Area under

At the close of the previous year, the area under mulberry in Mysore State was estimated at 1.85 lakhs of acres and there was no change in this regard. Preparation and supply of high yielding mulberry grafts was continued during the year and in the Nurseries at Kanva and Kollegal. A quantity of 5,55,322 grafts was prepared and a quantity of 1,60,853 grafts was distributed free of cost to the Sericulturists in the State and outside.

Government Farms and Grainages :—There were 26 farms with mulberry gardens attached with nearly 215 acres. 38.42 lakhs of Foreign Seed Cocoons and 3.25 lakhs of Foreign Race Disease-free layings were produced in these Farms during the year. The calculated yield of cocoons per 100 Disease free Layings obtained in the farms was on an average 20,000. The total production of disease-free layings in Government Grainages during the year with the comparative figures during the previous year was 129.93 (120.03) lakhs.

Mysore Seed Campaign and Seed Supply :—The Mysore Seed Campaign area under mulberry was nearly 3,900 acres of which nearly 2,500 enjoyed irrigation. Nearly 7,000 rearers have reared 'Pure Mysore' silkworms for seed purposes. The Farm at Kunigal and two new Basic Seed Cocoon Farms at Bidadi and Bilidevalaya all functioned satisfactorily during the year. The average yield of cocoons recorded was 33,448, per 100 layings reared. In addition to the eight grainages that existing in the area during the previous year, one more grainage at Kempanahalli was started. These nine grainages produced and supplied 34.55 (36.68) lakhs of Mysore Race Disease free Layings. A sum of Rs. 77,242 was realised by sale of Disease-free layings during the year. The maximum, minimum and average yield for 100 layings reared by seed rearers was 48,000, 12,000 and 17,000 respectively. The total output of seed cocoons in the seed area was estimated 58.5 (55.59) crores. Out of the total quantity of cocoons produced, 37.9 crores had been supplied for seed to Government and Private Grainages and the rest otherwise.

The Silkworm Seed (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1959 continued to be in force covering nearly 800 sericultural villages. The ten cocoon markets functioned and transacted a total quantity of 2.85 lakhs of lbs. of cocoons and realised a sum of

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Rs. 7,458 as market fee. A sum of Rs. 366 was realised as Charka Licence Fee. The Scheme like "Financial Assistance for Sinking of Wells" and "Supply of Chandrikes" were continued in the areas.

Hill Stations

During the year, two Hill Stations at B. R. and K. R. Hills with an extent of 11-30 acres area under mulberry attached produced a quantity of 2.47 lakhs of Foreign Race Cocoons for preparation of P2 seed. Sixty-six thousand layings were prepared in these Stations and supplied to the Government Farms on the plains. The yield per 100 layings on the Hill Stations was nearly 14,000. A co-ordinated programme of rearing of worms of different races between the Central Hill Rearing Station, Shrinagar and the State Hill Station was taken up on B. R. Hills.

A quantity of 3.25 lakhs of Foreign Race Layings was produced in other Government Farms and supplied to Sericulturists at cost. The Foreign Race Basic Seed Cocoon Farm established at Lalgondanahalli earlier produced a quantity of 7.4 lakhs Foreign Race Cocoons during the year. The sale of Foreign Race Disease layings was made at Rs. 4 per 100 layings resulting in a receipt of about Rs. 13,000.

Industrial Seed Supply (Cross Breed) :—There were 24 Government and about 600 Private Grainages engaged in the preparation of Silkworm Seed. The Government Grainages produced 92.13 lakhs of Cross Breed Layings against the estimated total annual requirement of about 700 lakhs. At the end of the year there were 598 Licensed Seed Preparers including the 24 Government Grainages. The prices of the cross-breed layings ranged from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 per unit of 100 Disease Free Layings by the Government Grainages.

Sericultural Education.

The Administrative control of the Sericultural Training School, Channapatna was transferred from the Director, Central Sericultural Research Institute to the Director of Sericulture. 50 candidates selected by the Public Service Commission for being absorbed in the future vacancies of the Department were admitted for training. Candidates who had been trained during the previous year were absorbed during the year. The Silk Farms at Belgaum, Channapatna, Kollegal, Kudige, Kolar, Mysore, Mugur, Mongala and Sidlaghatta continued to impart training in

practical sericulture, namely, mulberry cultivation, silk-worm rearing and grainage technique to the candidates to enable them to take up to this Industry. These centres trained 120 candidates during the year. The object was to enable them to take up to this Industry on modern and scientific lines.

Propaganda.

There were 92 centres through which the propaganda was continued with the help of Propaganda Officers stationed at such key centres in different parts of the State. The number of propaganda outposts was increased to 50 from 26 earlier existing. The propaganda staff continued to carry out certain duties such as to inspect the mulberry gardens and silk-worm rearings of private sericulturists, to arrange for the timely supply of the required quantity of silk-worm seed, to render technical guidance at every stage to facilitate silk-worm rearers to harvest successful crops, to collect sericultural statistics, to advise the sericulturists in proper application of manure to the mulberry gardens, and to advise the silk-worm rearers as to the measures to be taken by them to prevent occurrence of diseases for the silk-worms.

Assistance to Sericulturists

Assistance was rendered by way of supply of high yield mulberry grafts free of cost, supply of green mulberry seed cuttings and mulberry saplings free of cost, financial assistance in the form of subsidy and loan for sinking of irrigation wells, supply of chandrikes free of cost to the seed rearers in Mysore Seed Area, timely supply of quality disease-free layings to the sericulturists, and free technical guidance at every stage by the technical officials of the Department.

Seed Legislation.

The Mysore Silkworm Seed and Cocoon (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1959 which was introduced on the 11th February 1960 was continued to be in force. The entire supply of silkworm seed to the sericulturists was regulated and supplied only by the licensed seed preparers including the Government Grainages from the date of coming into force of the Act.

Silk Conditioning and Testing House, Bangalore: — The Silk Conditioning and Testing House, Bangalore worked during the year where 457 samples of raw silk received mostly from the Government Filatures and a few from private sources, were tested as against 623 samples tested during the previous year. The free testing of the raw silk was continued during the year.

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Work of Filatures in the State.

Government Silk Filature, Kanakapura:—The Factory worked for 293 days with a total number of 34,241, basin days, on an average 117 basins per day. A quantity of 5,12,217 lbs. of cocoons at an average rate of Rs. 1–96 np., per lb., yielding an average renditta of Rs. 2–03 nP., for an average renditta of 17.5 during the previous year.

A total quantity of 30,150 lbs., (27,129 lbs.) of raw silk of different deniers was produced during the year. With a view to increase production of silk per basin per day and also to reduce the cost of production, the incentive bonus scheme that had been introduced last year was continued during the year. The average production per day per basin was 14 ozs., as against the production of the 11.7 lbs., during the previous year. A quantity of 31,000 lbs., was released to the market. In the Weaving Section, 2,780 (2,446) yards of handloom fabrics were woven. A quantity of 2.190 (2,900) yards was sold during the year.

The Factory worked for 297 (298) days during the year. The total number of basin-days the factory worked was 60,201 to produce 42,400 lbs. of raw silk consuming a quantity of 8,02,186 lbs. A quantity of 37,732 lbs., of raw silk consuming 7,30,889 lbs. of cocoons was produced during the previous year. The average renditta obtained in the factory was 19.9. The production of silk waste of different grades this year was 29,000 lbs. The Factory converted a good portion of the raw silk into thrown silk and produced a quantity of 27,489 lbs., of organizine. A quantity of 25,745 lbs., (44,105 lbs) of silk of all grades was sold during the year. In the weaving section attached to the filatures, 6,658 yards of handloom fabrics were manufactured and nearly 5,920 yards were sold.

Government Silk Filatures, Mysore:—The filatures with its six branches at Mysore, T.-Narasipur, Chamarajanagar, Santhemarahalli, Mamballi and Kuderu were continued. All the branches except Kuderu worked and nearly 400 basins were worked in the 5 branches to produce 82, 134 lbs., of raw silk consuming a quantity of 15,70,085 lbs. of cocoons as against a production of 72,320 lbs. of raw silk with a consumption of 13,72,186 lbs. of cocoon during the previous year. The average yield of silk per basin was 11.5 ozs., as against 9.8 ozs., during the previous year. The silk filature sold 79,955 lbs. (81,104 lbs.)

of raw silk, during the year. Under the Scheme of Modernisation during the year, 182 basins were manufactured. So far 198 basins were erected and were working in T.-Narasipur and Mysore Branches. At the end of the year there were on the roll 1,303 workers.

Development Schemes.

The Department of Sericulture had 20 Schemes during the year under several sectors for the development of Sericulture Industry included under the Second Five-Year Plan. The ceiling fixed for the year 1960–61 was Rs. 21 lakhs, comprising of subsidy and loan from the Centre, besides State's share of expenditure.

A total sum of Rs. 18.434 lakhs has been spent (provisional) bringing the total amount of money spent till the end of the fifth year of the Second Plan to Rs. 70.276 lakhs. The two Hill Stations, *viz.*, K. R. Hills and B. R. Hills, were maintained during the year. The Hill Stations produced 56,100 hill-ameliorated basic seed disease-free layings out of the seed cocoons produced there.

Work done by the Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks during the year :—

1.	No. of blocks where Sericulture Industry was practiced.		27
2.	Area under mulberry covered in the Block area.		Acres—Guntas 1,28,139—05
3.	Area under graft plantation ..		218—04
4.	No. of Sericultural Villages ..		2,562
5.	No. of Sericultural Families ..		60,838
6.	Estimated requirement of layings		583.00 lakhs
7.	Supply of layings :—		
	(1) Foreign (No. in lakhs)	3.00	583.00 lakhs.
	(2) Mysore do	23.00	
	(3) Cross Breed do	557.00	
8.	Supply of Mulberry grafts ..		39,445
9.	Estimated Production of :—		
	(1) Reeling cocoons lbs. (in lakhs)		244.00

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(2) Seed Cocoons (in Nos) :—		
Foreign Race (in lakhs)	..	368.00
Mysore Race (in lakhs)	..	
(3) Silk in lbs. (in lakhs)	..	13.50
(4) Silk Waste in lbs. (in lakhs)		5.13
10. No. of wells for which subsidy and Loan sanctioned		115.
11. Supply of Chandrikes to Seed rearers.		2,225 Nos.
12. No. of Cocoon Markets	..	16.
13. Supply of Cottage Basins	..	280.
14. Training of Candidates including those deputed by Blocks.		90.
15. Other Schemes—Establishing of Demonstration Graft Plots		3.

The Central Sericultural Research Institute, Channapatna.

One Sericultural Expert from Japan on Colombo Plan conducted some useful experiments on silkworm rearing under controlled temperature and humidity conditions and also on incubation of silkworm eggs. He also conducted experiments on reciprocal crosses and study of egg laying capacity of moths on different inclined planes. Only two sections namely the Sericultural and Botanical Sections continued to work during the year.

Mulberry gardens established in Central Sericultural Research Institute premises and at Kempikatte were maintained in good condition and small areas were extended during the year. The work of expanding and improving the new mulberry garden attached to the Institute was taken up. Attempts were made to improve the soil by growing green manure plants.

A total quantity of about 32,000 lbs. of mulberry leaves was harvested and utilised for experimental rearings in the Central Sericultural Research Institute. Green mulberry cuttings of K1 and K2 and local mulberry cuttings which was sufficient to plant about 5 acres were supplied to Government Farms and Private Sericulturists, during the year. About 40 cart loads of compost manure was prepared and utilised for the mulberry garden.

Finance

The total expenditure incurred during the year, on Central Sericultural Research Institute was Rs. 1,30,148.48.

The Sericultural Training School, Channapatna:—The School which was transferred to the control of the Director, Central Sericultural Research Institute with effect from 1st June 1960, continued to be under the control of the Director, Central Sericultural Research Institute during the year. There were 3 Lecturers of the cadre of Senior Sericultural Inspectors from the Department of Sericulture who were conducting lecture classes, and practical classes for the trainees. 50 candidates of category II selected by the Public Service Commission were under training.

One graduate stipendary was deputed to the All-India Sericultural Training, Mysore, for higher course Sericulture Training. The stipend paid to graduate students was enhanced from Rs. 40 per month to Rs. 50. The stipend paid to the Non-Graduates continued at Rs. 25 per month.

The total expenditure on Sericultural Training School during the year was Rs. 25,257.78 nP.

Finance of the Department:—The expenditure of the Department during the year was Rs. 20,61,573 (General Sericulture and Development Schemes) as against a total expenditure of Rs. 27.47 lakhs during the previous year. There was a total receipt of Rs. 6.48 lakhs as against a sum of Rs. 4.51 lakhs in the previous year.

(xiv) Labour.

The Commissioner of Labour continued to be the Registrar of Trade Unions, Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers, Chief Conciliation Officer in the State, Statistics Authority under Collection of Statistics Act, 1953, and the Director, National Employment Services and Craftsmen Training Scheme, during the yer.

The Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926.

There were 426 Trade Unions functioning at the beginning of the year and during the year 56 Trade Unions were registered bringing the total number to 482, of which 36 were either cancelled or dissolved leaving a balance of 446 Trade Unions at the close of the year. Amendments to constitutions of 7 Trade Unions were registered during the year.

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The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 :—There were 331 industrial concerns which were covered by the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 at the beginning of the year and during the year standing orders were certified in respect of 7 Industrial concerns bringing the total to 338.

The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 :—The following Industrial Tribunals and Labour Courts constituted by Government under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, continued to function during the year :—

1. Industrial Tribunal, Bangalore.
2. Additional Industrial Tribunal, Bangalore.
3. Labour Court, Bangalore.
4. Labour Court, Hubli.

There were 41 cases of conciliation pending at the beginning of the year and 507 Industrial Disputes were taken on file during the year bringing the total number to 548 of which 464 disputes were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 84 disputes under consideration at the close of the year.

Industrial Truce.

Seven Industrial Truces were effected during the year.

Strikes and Lockouts

There were 76 strikes and 3 lock-outs affecting 13,356 workers as a result of strikes and lock-outs, during the year.

Manday as Lost.

Mandays lost as a result of the strikes amounted to 25,986½.

Lay-offs

There were 12 cases of lay offs during the year which affected 10,825 workers.

Awards

Adjudication by the Industrial Tribunal and Awards :.—Three hundred Disputes were referred to the Industrial Tribunal for adjudication and 188 awards were published during the year.

The number of complaints received during the year was 1,289 including the pending 238 cases of the previous year which were dealt with by the concerned Divisional Officers of the Labour Department.

Public Utility Service:—Sugar Industry and Indian Airlines Corporation were declared as Public Utility Services.

Works Committees.

One hundred and twenty Works Committees continued to function during the year.

Payment of Wages Act, 1936:—The provisions of the Act were effectively administered and maintenance of registers for the purpose had been insisted on by the Officers of the Labour Department.

Code of Discipline in Industry.—The State Evaluation and Implementation Committee, consisting of the representatives of the Employers and Labour with the Commissioner of Labour as Chairman and the Special Officer appointed for this purpose as Secretary of the Committee to look to the work of evaluation and implementation of agreements, awards, settlements, etc., also to investigate the causes of the breaches of the Code of Discipline in Industry was continued during the year on a permanent basis.

There were 19 Minimum Wage Inspectors for the enforcement of the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act and the Rules thereunder in respect of all Scheduled Industries. The question of fixation of the rates of minimum wages in respect of employments in (1) Local Authorities, (2) Plantations, (3) Public Motor Transport, (4) Rice, Flour and Dall Mills, (5) Construction of Roads and Buildings, (6) Stone-breaking and Stone-crushing was under consideration of Government.

Shops and Establishments Act:—The provisions of this Act was extended to 56 places. In 456 cases settlement was brought about resulting in payment of compensation of Rs. 29,128.38 nP. In 583 cases Prosecutions were launched out of which convictions were obtained in respect of 398 cases as a result of which a fine of Rs. 3,341 was realised.

Industrial Statistics (Labour).—Collections of Statistics in respect of attendance, hours of work, earnings, absenteeism was being done quarterly. As a result of notice to employers of factories and plantations the number of returns accepted were 1,970 in the case of factories and 681 in the case of plantations for all the four quarters of the year. As usual, consolidated statements were sent to the Director, Labour Bureau, Simla.

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Consumer Price Index Numbers.—Figures were compiled and published every month in respect of (1) Bangalore; (2) Bellary; (3) Bhadravathi; (4) Davanagere (5) Harihar; (6) Hassan; (7) K. G. F.; (8) Mandya; (9) Mysore.

Labour Welfare Measures:—Recreational facilities were provided as in the previous years in the Labour Welfare Centres at Bangalore, Hassan, Hubli, Gadag, Mysore, Chickmagalur, Gulbarga, Bijapur, and Mangalore. Grants-in-aid were continued to the three institutions, *viz.*, (1) Sri Ramakrishna Welfare Centre, Bangalore; (2) Fellowship Settlement, Seshadripuram; (3) Seva Ashram, Bangalore. Some of the major Industrial concerns in the State also provided welfare centres to their workers.

The Welfare Centres at Hubli and Gadag continued to be under the administrative control of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Hubli. The Welfare Centre at Kadamane Estate, Hassan District, which is run under the grant of the Tea Board was under the Administrative Control of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Chickmagalur. Under the Second Five-Year Plan, 6 Labour Welfare Centres were started in Mysore, Bangalore, Chickmagalur, Gulbarga, Bijapur and Mangalore.

Workers' Education Scheme:—Government of India have programmed to open the Workers' Education Centres in important Industrial Centres in India. One Centre was functioning at Bangalore under the guidance of the Regional Administrative Officer lent from the Labour Department with a staff of 5 teacher-administrators. The trainees were selected from the rank and file of labour on the recommendations of the Trade Unions. At the end of the year four batches consisting of 30,29.31 and 29 trainees completed their training

Employees' State Insurance Scheme, General Progress:—The Employees' State Insurance Scheme which was first introduced in Greater Bangalore and was further extended to Hubli and Dandeli (North Kanara District) during the year was functioning satisfactorily.

During the year 85,830 insured persons were covered under the Scheme. There were 22 full-time,

and four Employers' Dispensaries, functioning in different parts of Bangalore and Hubli in addition to the Employees' State Insurance Hospital at Bangalore. The number of cases attended to in the Employees' State Insurance Scheme in the implemented areas of Bangalore, Hubli and Dandeli during the year was 11,35,382 as against 4,47,740 of the preceding year, and the members of the family of the insured persons were 12,69,879 as against 9,81,351 of the previous year with a satisfactory progress.

(xv) Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.

The Commissioner of Labour continued to be the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation in the State under sub-section 5 of Section 21 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.

There were 107 cases pending disposal in the Courts of the various Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation, at the commencement of the year. One hundred and sixty-one cases were filed both in respect of Industrial accidents and occupational diseases. Of these 268 cases, 152 cases related to fatal accidents, 81 cases to permanent disablement and 35 cases to temporary disablements.

During the year 3,661 men and 36 women were entitled to claim compensation for temporary disablement, 301 men for permanent disablement and 89 men and 5 women for fatal accidents (in all ranges of wages).

A sum of Rs. 1,74,934-12 was paid by way of compensation in respect of 90 fatal accidents, Rs. 3,52,784-10 in respect of 312 cases of permanent disablement in addition to Rs. 74,628-01 paid in respect of 4,215 cases of temporary disablement. There was 1 case of death and 249 cases of permanent disablement as a result of occupational diseases during the year

The one case of death and 249 cases of permanent disablement resulted by occupational diseases

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

referred to above, were reported by the Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings and the amount of compensation paid in respect thereof was Rs. 1,680 and Rs. 2,87,500 respectively.

As in the previous year, the mining undertakings in Kolar Gold Fields Area recorded the largest number of cases and deposits of compensation amount under the Act.

CHAPTER IX

PUBLIC HEALTH & MEDICAL SERVICES

(i) Public Health

Among the States of India, Mysore stands eight both in area and population. It accounts for over 6·3 per cent of the total area and 5.4 per cent of total population of India.

Births

During the year 4,74,248 live births were reported giving a rate of 21·2 per thousand of the mid year estimated population as against, 5,26,100 live births and a birth rate of 23·9 in the previous year. The number of still births reported during the year 1960 was 9,115 giving a still birth rate on live births 1·9 as against 1·8 in the year 1959.

Deaths

The number of deaths reported due to all causes was 1,83,164 giving the death rate 8·1 as compared with 2,26,810 deaths and 10·3 deaths in the previous year. Twenty-nine thousand two hundred and ninety infant deaths were reported during the year giving an infant mortality rate of 61·6 per thousand live births as compared with 36,642 infant deaths and a rate of 69·6 in the previous year.

The number of maternal deaths reported was 2,802 giving the maternal mortality rate as 5·7 per thousand births as against 2,909 maternal deaths and maternal mortality rate 5·4 in the year 1959. The birth and deaths rates per square mile of area were 6.3 and 2·5 respectively. The increase of population recorded was 13·0 as compared with 13·6 during the previous year.

The number of male births for every 100 female births was 105.9 as compared with 106 for the previous year. The number of male deaths for every 100 female deaths was 104·6 as compared to 101 for the previous year.

Control of Communicable Diseases.

Cholera cases were reported only from Bijapur and Mysore districts of the State. No Cholera cases were reported from the major cities in the State.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Cholera

The incidence of cholera during the year was much lower than in the previous years. The morbidity and mortality rates per lakh of population during the year worked out to 0·06 and 0·017 respectively as against 1·05 and 0·42 during the previous year. As a control measure in addition to periodical chlorination of drinking water sources and control of fly breeding places, houses in the infected villages were sprayed with insecticides. In all a total of 26,903 inoculations were conducted.

Smallpox

There were 2,755 attacks and 587 deaths due to smallpox from 512 villages, 46 towns and 7 cities as against 3,834 attacks with 627 deaths during the previous year. The morbidity and mortality rate per lakhs of population during the year works out to 11·8 (17·2) and 2·5 (2.8) respectively.

The incidence was very heavy in the districts of Bangalore, Chitradurga, Kolar, Mandya, Tumkur, Bellary, Raichur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur, North Kanara and South Kanara. Prompt and regular, intensive vaccination drive was taken up in all the areas where the cases were reported. In all 34,20,352 vaccinations were done in the State.

The State Level Expert Committee for suggesting ways and means of eradication of smallpox and cholera sanctioned by Government in 1959 continued to function during the year.

A pilot project for the eradication of smallpox in Bijapur district was sanctioned in April 1960.

Plague

A total of 155 attacks and 27 deaths due to plague were reported from 27 villages of Kolar district and 5 villages of Mysore district. As against 8 attacks with 2 deaths in the previous year.

As a control measure all the houses in the infected and neighbouring villages within a radious of one to two miles were sprayed with residual insecticides to break down the flea density. In all 13,198 anti-plague inoculations were conducted in the infected areas.

Typhoid

Gastro Intestinal Communicable Diseases :—
In all 302 attacks and 69 deaths were reported during the year.

Diarrhoea and dysenteries were fairly widespread in the State during the year. Regular chlorination of drinking water supplies were done in the health unit areas of the State. Diarrhoea and Dysenteries.

Kyasanur Forest Disease :—A new authorised disease since its first appearance in 1956 continued to be present in Sorab, Sagar and Shikaripura taluks of Shimoga district. During the year 106 attacks and 2 deaths were reported from 44 villages as against 391 attacks and 3 deaths in the previous year. Out of 196 suspected cases 14 cases had been positive on laboratory investigations.

The infection was widely prevalent in the districts of Dharwar, Bijapur, Belgaum, Raichur, Gulbarga, North Kanara and Bidar. Guinea Work Disease.

The six Guinea Work Control Units sanctioned in January 1960 continued to work in the infected districts during the year.

Incidence of worm infections specially the Hook-worm injection was a recognised major health problems in the State, particularly in the Malnad districts. Hook Work Disease.

Leprosy is endemic in a few parts of the State *viz.*, Mysore, Kolar, Mandya, Bangalore, Raichur, Belgaum and South Kanara districts. Sample surveys were conducted during the year in Raichur, Belgaum and South Kanara Districts to assess the problem of incidence, had shown a high incidence of the infection in these three districts. Leprosy.

There were 10 Leprosy Subsidiary Centres, under the National Leprosy Central Scheme in the State during the year.

The National Malaria Eradication Programme launched in the State in 1958 with 19·13 units continued their activities, on the following lines :— Malaria.

1. Intensified D. D. T. Spraying.
2. Spleen and Parasite Surveys.
3. Surveillance case finding and treatment.
4. Investigations and training.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The statement gives an account of the D. D. T. spraying during the year.

	I Round	II Round
Number of cities towns and villages Dhakalas and camps visited for spraying ...	28 571	16,718
Number of houses targetted for spraying ...	47,66,174	28,28,033
Number of houses sprayed ...	41,24,963	20,11,903
Number of houses missed	6,31,511	16,152
Quantity of insecticides spent in terms of 75 per cent D. D. T. W. P. ...	17 62,658 lbs	8,01,806 lbs
Percentage of missed houses	13·2	13·57
Population protected	2,86,48,529	93,41,180

Spleen Survey.

The Medical Officers of Health in charge of National Malaria Eradication Units carried out assessment surveys in their respective areas during the year.

Surveillance

During the year, the surveillance programme was extended to the entire area of the State. In all 1,972 Malaria surveillance workers had been employed, who had paid fortnightly visits to all the villages, investigated fever cases, took blood smears from all the fever cases and treated them with anti-malaria drugs.

Malaria investigation and Training :—The investigations and training have been conducted at or through the Malaria Investigation Centre, Mandya.

Entomological evaluation of D. D. T. and other insecticidal spraying by weekly collections of anopheline adults and larvae in selected villages, oritical appraisal of Anti-Malaria measures, appraisal of Malaria Control measures, etc., were undertaken. In addition studies on wing index, text checking of results of blood smears collected under National Malaria Eradication Programme and susceptibility tests with different dosages of D. D. T. were carried out.

The investigations team of the W. H. O. continued experiments and studies on different patterns of survelliance work in selected areas of K. R. Nagar, Periyapatna and Bhadra Reservoir project area.

The State Drug Advisory Committee which was constituted by the Government in the year 1959 continued to function during the year. The committee met twice and reviewed the progress of work in the enforcement of Drugs Act, 1940 and the Rules thereunder.

The samples collected were got analysed at the Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta continued to be the Government Analysts during the year. During the year 4,497 premises conducting sales of drugs and 108 manufacturing institutions had been inspected and 33 licences for sales and 2 for, manufacturing had been cancelled owing to the contravention of the Drugs Act.

Prevention of Food Adulteration :—Under the Act 2,966 samples drawn, of which, 839 were found adulterated. A total of 817 prosecutions had been launched and 590 persons had been punished during the year.

Public Health Institute

Medico Legal Section.

A total number of 5,411 cases with 13,198 articles were examined during the year.

Blood Stains.

Five hundred and eighty-four cases with 4,177 articles were examined. Blood stains from 2,971 articles in 485 cases were referred to the Serologist, Government of India for Serological tests.

Poisoning

A total number of 690 cases with 2,852 articles were examined for poisons.

Cases under prohibition.

During the year 3,743 cases with 5,472 articles (liquor samples) were examined. In 49 cases with 76 articles, clinical material (blood and urine) seized from suspected drunkards were examined.

Vaccine Section.

Except for plague vaccine, the rest of the vaccines *viz.*, cholera Vaccine, T.A.B. Vaccine, Autogenous vaccine were manufactured in the Institute during the year. The plague vaccine was purchased from the Haffkine Institute, Parel, Bombay during the year.

The following statement gives the quantity of Vaccine prepared and supplied during the year :—

	Manufactured	Issued
1 Cholera Vaccine	7,01,200 c c	6,31,139 c.c.
2 T. A. B. Vaccine	56,786 c c	46,000 c c
3 Plague Vaccine	64,000 c c.	78,280 c c.
4 Autogenous Vaccine	7 sets of autogenous vaccines were prepared and issued.	

PUBLIC HEALTH

Vaccine Institute.

The Institute continued its activity during the year in manufacturing and supply of glycerine vaccine lymph, investigations in the Laboratory and in the Field.

A total of 9,225 gms. of pulp was collected and a total of 19,89,150 doses were issued to the field. The material from cow calf was used as seed lymph for vaccination on the buffalo calves.

Vaccination

Eight hundred and ninety primary and 3,517 re-vaccinations were conducted and vaccination certificates were issued to those required.

Research

Investigations on the Chemotherapy of virus infections under a grant from the Indian Council of Medical Research were continued during the year.

Vaccine Institute, Belgaum.

About 1,07,37,325 doses of vaccine (5,36,866.25 c.cs.) were manufactured and 1,07,06,405 doses (5,35,320.25 c.c.) were despatched as against 97,97,475 doses (4,89,873.75 c. cs.) manufactured and 83,30,460 doses (4,16,523 c. cs.) despatched respectively in the previous year. The Institute could maintain an adequate reserve stock even after meeting all the demands from Maharashtra and Gujarath States, seven districts from the integrated areas of Bombay Karnatak districts and Hyderabad Karnatak district

Special Laboratory K. F. D.—Virus Diagnostic Laboratory specially sanctioned for Kyasanur Forest Disease investigations located at Shimoga has been continued during the year.

Fairs and Jatras.

During the year 208 cattle fairs and jatras were held. All precautionary measures were taken to prevent out-break of epidemic diseases. Drinking water sources were chlorinated. There was no out-break of epidemic diseases in any of the Jatras either during or after the Jathra, except a solitary case of Cholera in Mahadeshwara Jatra during October 1960.

ii) Medical Services.

Number of Medical Institutions.

The total number of medical institutions in the whole of the enlarged new State of Mysore at the end of the year 1960 was 918 (885). Accordingly, the population served by each Medical Institution was 25,650.4 and the average area served by each institution was 81·5 Sq. miles at the end of the preceding year

Classification of Medical Institutions.

Out of a total of 918 medical institutions, 186 were hospitals, 732 were dispensaries ; 745 were rural and 173 were urban. That means, the majority of the institutions were in the rural areas to cater the medical aid during the year ; 118 were specially meant for women and children and 800 were general institutions meant for all : 288 were Government institutions maintained entirely or mostly by Government funds, out of which, 230 were State Public and 58 were State non-public *i.e.*, those maintained by the Departments of Railways. Public Works, Electrical, etc., and meant mainly for the conveniences of staff of the respective departments ; 19 were Government-aided of which 7 were Missionary and 12 non-missionary, 570 Local Fund and municipal institutions, receiving contributions from Local Bodies and 41 others (non-aided) of which 24 were Missionary and 17 were non-Missionary.

Specialist Services Institutions

There was a total of 238 Specialist Services Institutions in the enlarged State of Mysore consisting of 74 Hospitals, 98 Dispensaries and 66 Wards or Clinics attached to Hospitals. A great majority of these institutions *viz.*, 118 were Maternity Centres. The number of beds in those maternity Institutions was 2,286 and that in all the other specialists institutions was 3,483.

Institutions transferred to the Public Health Department.

As a preliminary step towards the amalgamation of both the Medical and Public Health Departments and with a view to facilitate proper distribution of medical relief in the rural areas, the dispensaries which were under the administrative control of the Medical Department were transferred to the Public Health Department from 1st June 1960.

Personnel.

The number of doctors working in all the medical institutions in the State including private institutions and health units, dispensaries transferred from the Medical

MEDICAL SERVICES

Department was 1,521 (1,445) ; of whom 1,225 were men and 296 were women, 772 in urban areas and 749 in rural areas ; 680 were State Public Institutions and 206 State Special Institutions ; 500 Local and municipal Institutions and 135 private institutions. The number of nurses working was 1,287, midwives 1,156 and compounders 899.

Number of bed.

The total number of beds provided in all the medical institutions was 13,786 (13,167) ; of which 6,101 were for men and 7,685 for women and children.

In-patients

The total number of admissions in all the institutions during the year was 4,13,897 (3,94,240). Of these 1,34,266 were men, 2,12,880 women and 66,751 children ; 2,98,048 cured, 64,717 relieved 26,388 discharged otherwise and 12,133 died, 12,611 remained at the close of the year. The percentage of death to total treated was 2·9 (3·0). The daily average number of in-patients treated was 14,524·9 (13,744·2).

Out-door patients.

The total number of new out-patients treated in all the institutions was 1,45,72,727 (1,39,08,607). Of these 54,74,209 were men, 49,79,063 women and 50,19,455 children. The average daily attendance of new and old out-patients treated was 77,927·4 (75,004·6).

Note :—In almost all the institutions of the State, the general practice is to register all patients, as a rule, first as out-patients and then to admit suitable cases in-patients. So, the number of out-patients mentioned in the report generally includes the number of patients also treated in the institutions.

The following table shows the prevailing diseases for which in-patients were treated and number of deaths under each of them :—

Particulars	Number of patients treated	Number died
1. Deliveries and Diseases of Pregnancy etc Normal deliveries. ...	69 346	57
2. Influenza	22,577	270
3 Anaemias	21,622	651
4. Deliveries and Diseases of Pregnancy Sepsis etc., ...	12,059	139
5. Deliveries and Diseases of Pregnancy other complications ...	11,626	316
6. Tuberculosis Respiratory ..	11,080	768

The following were the most prevailing causes of mortality among the in-patients treated :—

	Diseases	*Number died*
1.	Tuberculosis—Respiratory ..	763
2.	Anaemias ..	681
3.	Typhoid ..	520
4.	Tetanus ..	458
5.	Other Heart Diseases ..	455
6.	Gastro-Enteritis and Colitis ..	410

The comparative statistics of some diseases for which out-patients were treated in the City and non-city institutions.

	Diseases	State Total	Cities	Non-Cities
1.	Influenza	19,91,633	4,42,427	15,49,206
2	Wounds	12,93,916	4,91,253	8,02,663
3.	Other Digestive diseases ...	8,76,281	1,71,787	7,04,494
4	Upper Respiratory Infections (Acute)	7,53,108	2,40,918	5,12,190
5	Superficial injury	6,62,087	3,69,717	2,92,290
6.	Anaemia ...	6,21,997	61,026	5,60,971
7.	Acute Bronchitis	5,69,462	50,489	5,18,973
8.	Inflammatory Diseases of eye...	5,43,645	1,32,511	4,10,929
9	Otitis Media and Mastoiditis ...	4,17,788	86,341	3,31,147
10.	Dysentery (Amoebic) ...	3,27,351	86,281	2,41,070

Some infectious diseases for which patients were treated both in and out doors were :—

	Diseases	Inpatients treated	Died	Out-patients treated
1	Cholera	233	17	825
2	Dysentery	16,396	571	7,81,760
3	Leprosy	930	28	7,103
4	Plague	2	Nil	34
5	Smallpox	1,290	82	1,528
6	Entric Fever	8,422	532	31,179

Surgical Operations.

The total number of surgical operations performed in all the Medical Institutions was 3,03,711 ; of which 2,99,836 were principal and 3,875 were secondary.

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The total number of patients including those remaining from the previous year that were operated on was 3,00,195. Of these, 2,85,206 were cured, 13,011 relieved, 1,040 discharged otherwise, 365 died and 573 remaining in the institutions at the close of the year. The percentage of death to total number of patients operated was 0.1 (0.1).

Parturition cases.

The total number of parturition cases conducted by the trained Midwives and nurses both inside and outside the institution was 1,48,335 (1,48,258). Of these, 87,170 were institutional and 61,165 domiciliary. The number of maternity beds provided in all the institutions of State was 3,237 (2,956). Of the total number of labour cases 1,34,214 were normal and 14,121 abnormal. The number of maternal death was 865, the maternal mortality rate being 5.8 (5.6) per 1000 births. The total number of births was 1,49,838 (1,49,556). Of these, 1,42,758 were live-births and 7,080 were still-births. Among the former, there were 33,121 deaths giving an infantile mortality rate of 23.3 (28.1) per 1000 live births.

The number of premature deliveries was 5,359, miscarriages 2,255 and abortion 9,459. The number of illegitimate childeren born in the institutions was 88 and the number of abandoned children 67.

Finance.

Excluding the Government contribution of Rs. 1,68,92,834, the total receipts during the financial year 1959-60 under the various heads, such as contributions by Local Bodies, fees and contributions from patients, charitable collections and other miscellaneous recoveries etc., amounted to Rs. 61,16,040. The total expenditure for the year under various heads, such as salaries to staff, medicines, diet, buildings, apparatus, etc., amounted to Rs. 2,21,55,844. The *per-captia* expenditure on medical services for the year was 0·94 np. (1·10 Np).

General.

Special equipments, furniture, books, etc., worth nearly Rs. 40 lakhs required for the hospitals and medical and dental colleges had been sanctioned by the Government.

The most important feature in respect of development of Medical Education during 1960 was re-organisation of the three Medical Colleges at Mysore, Bangalore and Hubli and sanction of full complement of teaching and other staff at the Dental College, Bangalore. It involved an annual extra cost of about Rs. 10 lakhs to Government.

The admissions at Mysore Medical College and Bangalore Medical College were increased from 100 to 150 in each College and from 100 to 120 at the Karnatak Medical College, Hubli. The Government of India have sanctioned an assistance of Rs. 22.60 lakhs for meeting the extra cost in respect of increased admissions at the Medical Colleges. The Admission at the Dental College were also increased from 10 to 30 during 1960-61. Government have also taken steps for starting Post-Graduate Courses in Anatomy, Pharmacology, Ophthalmology and B. Pharma Courses in the Medical Colleges at Mysore and Bangalore.

Government had sanctioned additional building worth about Rs. 91 lakhs for the Medical institutions during the year 1960.

In order to man the major and district hospitals as well as Medical Colleges, Doctors in the Department holding Post-Graduate qualifications in various branches of Medical Science were being encouraged to go on higher studies (Post-Graduate Training) in India and abroad. Full advantage of the International and other Training Programme *viz.*, W. H. O., Colombo Plan, Point Four Programme, I. C. M. R. etc., was taken and efforts were being made to get as many doctors as possible trained under these Programmes. During the year 10 doctors were deputed abroad and 35 in India for higher studies.

On Plan Scheme during 1960–61.—During the year, a sum of Rs. 150.37 lakhs was spent on allopathic and T.B. Schemes in the Medical Department.

The share of the Government of India on Centrally-assisted and Centrally-sponsored schemes worked out to Rs. 55.58 lakhs approximately.

Anti-Tuberculosis measures

There were 36 Sanatoria Hospital, T. B. Clinics and wards (including the private Tuberculosis Institutions) in the entire enlarged State of New Mysore as on 31st December 1960.

Medical Inspection of schools and Colleges

Medical inspections of school and college children were conducted during the year.

General Institutions.

Victoria Hospital, Bangalore.

The number of beds sanctioned for the hospital was 400 of which 258 for men and 142 for women and children.

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In-patients.

The number of inpatients admitted during the year was 16,220 (16,879). Of these, 10,298 were men 4,318 were women and 1,604 children. Of these, 11.776 were cured 2,319 relieved, 321 discharged otherwise, 1,163 died and 641 were remaining in the hospital at the end of the year.

The percentage of death to total inpatients treated was 7.2.

Out-patients

The total number of new out-patients treated was 1,95,098 (2,28,810). Of these 1,05,881 were men, 53,926 women, 35,291 children. The daily average attendance of new and old patients was 1,080·0 (1202·5).

Surgical Operations.

Out of 9,048 surgical operations performed 8,700 were cured 189 relieved, 30 discharged otherwise 28 died and 101 were remaining at the end of the year under treatment in the hospital.

Blood Bank—Blood for transfusion was collected from 1,444 (1,319) donors and the total blood collected was 6,49,800 c.c. (5,93,550 c. c.). All the blood was used for transfusion.

The Blood Bank serves not only Victoria Hospital but supplies blood to other institutions in the State such as Karnatak Medical College Hospital, Hubli, District Hospital, Kolar, E. S. I. Hospital, Bangalore and to private hospital and practitioners.

Ear, Nose and Throat Department :—During the year 75,212 patients were treated in the E.N.T. Department of the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore.

Beds :—There were 174 beds for men.

Bowring Hospital, Bangalore.

The total number of inpatients treated during the year was 5,325 (5,156). Out of these, 3,025 were cured 1,525 relieved, 472 discharged otherwise and 303 died.

Inpatients Mortality

The percentage of death to total admissions was 5·7 (6·3).

Out-patients

The total number of out-patients treated was 92,595 (73,117). The daily average attendance was 531·5 (381·00).

Surgical Operations.

The total number of surgical operations performed was 1,290.

MEDICAL SERVICES

Blood Bank

Blood Bank :—A total quantity of 1,76,050 c.c. blood was collected from the Donors for blood transfusion.

In the E. N. T. Department 21,823 patients were treated including 15,177 old cases.

In-patients

Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore :—There were 14,583 (16,546) in-patients in the hospital during the year of which 7,103 were men and 4,990 were women and 478 children. Of these 10,380 were cured, 2,350 relieved, 542 discharged otherwise, 810 died and 501 remained in the hospital at the end of the year.

Out-patients

The total number of out-patients treated was 2,04,299 (2,02,136) ; of these, 1,16,455 were men, 46,498 women and 41,256 children.

Operations

The number of surgical operations performed was 6,125.

Blood Bank

About 1,24,200 c. c. blood was drawn from the donors during the year.

In the Ophthalmic department 3,453 operations were performed.

Civil Hospital, K. G. F. :—The total number of in-patients treated was 2,911 (2,772). Of these 2,697 were cured, 1 discharged otherwise, 162 died and 51 remained in the hospital.

Out of 59,206 (61,857) out-patients, 22,699 were men, 16,646 women and 29,861 children.

Thirty two surgical operations were performed during the year.

MATERNITY HOSPITALS.

Name of the Institutions	No. of Beds	In-patients	Out-patients	Parturition cases	Surgical operations performed
1 Vani Vilas Hospital, Bangalore...	360	13,279	50,180	11 511	2,358
2 Lady Curzon Hospital, Bangalore.	351	14,100	90,083	4,625	1,475
3 Hajee Sir Ismail Sait Gosha Hospital, Bangalore.	110	5,149	29,683	1,968	331
4 Cheluvamma Hospital, Mysore...	204	9,822	24,793	5,212	1,010
5 Maternity Hospital, K.G.F. ...	86	3,697	16,650	2,269	708
6 Maternity Hospital, Malleswaram, Bangalore	152	7,498	87,414	4,654	130

The working of the Tuberculosis Institutions in the State during the year.

Particulars	The Princess Krishnarajammanni Sanatorium, Mysore.	The Shanta Bai Deva Rao Shivaram Sanatorium, Bangalore.	Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Civil Station, Bangalore.	Government Wellesly T. B. Sanatorium Bellary.
Beds ..	365	299	154	236
In-patients ...	1,277	1,225	688	1,186
Cured ..	80	186	...	...
Relieved ...	600	554	549	608
Discharged ..	8	132	12	246
Died ..	87	80	39	58
Remained under treatment	352	275	88	224
Out-patients ...	11,082	7,404	3,129	4,423

Besides the functioning of Major, Special and Maternity Hospitals in the State, the following hospitals were also working during the year :—

1. Mallegowda General Hospital, Chickmagalur
2. The District Hospital, Chirtadurga.
3. Sri Chamarajendra Hospital, Hassan.
4. Sri Narasimharaja Hospital, Kolar.
5. General Hospital, Mandya.
6. Mc Gann Hospital, Shimoga.
7. General Hospital, Tumkur.
8. Government H. Q. Hospital, Bellary.
9. The Civil Hospital, Belgaum.
10. The Civil Hospital, Bidar.
11. The Civil Hospital, Bijapur.
12. The Civil Hospital, Mercara.
13. The Civil Hospital, Dharwar.
14. The Civil Hospital, Gulbarga.
15. The Civil Hospital, Karwar.
16. The Head-quarters Hospital, Raichur.
17. Government Wenlock Hospital, Mangalore

The work of medical relief in the State has shown all round improvement during the year.

(iii) Department of Indian Medicine.

Hospitals and Dispensaries

There were 532 Ayurvedic and Unani Hospitals and Dispensaries inclusive of two major Hospitals in the State as on 1st April 1960. During the year 21 Ayurvedic S.M.P. Centres were continued for a further period of 2 years to provide medical facilities to the rural areas.

To provide better clinical and teaching facilities to the students studying G.C.A.M. degree course in Ayurveda at the Government College of Indian Medicine, Mysore, sanction was accorded for the attached hospital such as Opening of Panchakarma ward at a cost of Rs. 7,000, setting up of Pharmacology, Physiology and Pathology Laboratories at a cost of Rs. 30,640, construction of additional buildings at a cost of Rs. 68,000, and Construction of Children ward at a cost of Rs. 59,000.

In view of the increasing demand from patient seeking admission, construction of 1st floor over the Male and Female General wards at Sri Jayachamarajendra Isntitution of Indian Medicine, Bangalore, was taken up at a cost of Rs. 1.04 lakhs to provide additional beds. For the newly statred 10 bedded maternity ward at Sri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine, Bangalore 3 nurses were trained in Midwifery.

A Board of Research in Ayurveda was set up to undertake research work in Ayurveda.

Government Central Pharmacy.

The Government Central Pharmacy at Bangalore, which started functioning from 1st April 1958, had no permanent building. As such sanction was accorded for the construction of a separate building near Lalbagh at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.09 lakhs. The building is completed and the Pharmacy is now working in the new building.

Supply of Medicines.

The Government Central Pharmacy supplied medicines to all Institutions of Indian Medicine in the whole of Mysore State. During the year raw drugs were purchased to the value of Rs. 13,850-87. The total cost of medicines supplied to the various dispensaries, hospitals and other medical institutions was Rs. 26,310-86 (Ayurveda) and Rs. 45,737.88 Np. (Unani).

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An Advisory Board was constituted to advise on various technical and Administrative matters relating to Central Pharmacy.

Educational Institutions.

In addition to one Government Degree College, at Mysore and the other 3 colleges run by Private Organisations at Bellary, Belgaum and Bangalore and 7 Shudda Ayurveda Vidhyalayas at Belgaum, Bijapur, Hubli, Bangalore, Mysore, Udipi and Kushtagi, three more Shudha Ayurveda Vidyalayas were started at Gadag, Naregal and Bedkihal. During the year Grant-in-aid to the tune of Rs. 1,14,015 was sanctioned to these Institutions.

Another sum of Rs. 20,570 was also sanctioned to the various Ayurvedic and Unani Hospitals and Dispensaries run by Private Organisations as grant-in-aid.

Uniform Laws Inspections.

With the object of introducing Uniform standard indigenous systems of Medicine in the State, the Mysore Homeoepathic Practitioners Bill and the Mysore Ayurvedic and Unani Practioners Registration and Medical Practitioners Miscellaneous Provisions Bill were introduced in the State Legislature.

The Inspections of Ayurvedic and Unani Hospitals and Dispensaries in the State were carried out by the Superintendents of Inspections and District Surgeon, as usual.

The work of the Department was satisfactory during the year.

CHAPTER X.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

(i) Education.

The most important event during the year was the passing of the Compulsory Primary Education Bill. The new syllabi to be introduced in the Primary and Secondary Schools were approved and were introduced in I and II Standards during the year. The new curriculum for the Higher Secondary Course of 4 years was introduced in all Higher Secondary Schools commencing with the VIII Standard while the Primary School curriculum was extended to III and IV year Standards, thus bringing about uniformity in all areas in Standards, I-IV.

Pre-Primary Education.

There were altogether 199 (Government 5, and aided 194 Nursery Schools) in the State. Since it is not the policy of the Government to undertake full responsibility for Pre-Primary Education, no Government Nursery Schools were started. Most of the existing nursery schools *i.e.*, 194 are aided schools under private managements. The 10 Nursery classes started as adjuncts to Teacher Training Institutions were also continued to cater to the needs of the children below 6 years of age who were eligible for admission to the Nursery schools. Government constituted a committee to assess the existing facilities at the Pre-Primary Education Stage and suggest ways and means of improving education at this stage.

Primary Education.

The Educational Survey defines that an area is served with a school, if every child of the group 6-11 can reach a primary school by walking about a mile. During the year one thousand six hundred and sixty one Primary Schools of the basic pattern opened under State Governnment School in earlier years were continued. The number of New Type Middle Schools for both boys and girls was 3,963 with a total enrolment of 668151 (409302 boys and 258849 girls). Besides there were 839 pucca Middle Schools with a total enrolment of 178457 pupils (boys 126116 and 52341 girls).

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Basic Education.

Out of the total 26881 Primary Schools in the State, 3244 were of basic, 1743 schools having been converted into basic type in the II plan period. The new Primary School syllabus for the 7 years integrated course was introduced in the III and IV standards of all schools both basic and non-basic in the State during the year. The number of Junior and Senior Basic Schools in the State during the year was 3244 with a total enrolment of 481150 pupils.

Attendance Scholarships.

To encourage enrolment of girls at the Primary stage, 'Attendance Scholarships' in the form of clothes, books, slates and stationery were given to poor girls in rural areas on the basis of satisfactory attendance and progress and provided the income of the parent does not exceed Rs. 100 per month, preference being given to the scheduled castes and tribes. About 54800 attendance scholarships at a total cost of Rs. 4.92 lakhs were awarded during the year.

Midday Meals

The 'Midday Meals' Scheme was continued and was expected to improve the enrolment and attendance of the pupils in the primary schools. A sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs was sanctioned for the purpose.

Training of Teachers.

The Basic Training Institution shifted from Subramanyapura to Bellara and thereon to Vidyanagar was continued during the year. In view of the increased demand for Basic Trained Teachers and on account of heavy cost involved in regular training of teachers in Basic Education Methods in a 2-year course, it was found quite sufficient to give a short orientation training in Basic Education Methods for a period of 3 months to already trained teachers. This orientation training centre to train 150 teachers in a year. Graduate Basic Training College was continued during the year at Doddaballapur. The pilot project on the teaching of Science in Senior Primary Schools started as an experimental measure in Coorg during 1959-60 was continued. The number of Teacher Training Institutions of the Non-Basic type was 28 during the year. The total strength of the Institutes was 2841 (1882 boys and 959 girls). There were 10 Institutions for women. The number of Basic Training Institutes increased from 28 to 41 and 2 Training Sections attached to Multipurpose High Schools were also started under the aid from Government of India for starting of

21 teacher training institutions with a capacity of 100 trainees in one year course. The strength of all the Basic Training institutes was 3920 (3119 boys and 801 girls).

Secondary Education.

There were 777 High Schools including 2 Public High Schools under Government of India and Middle cum-High Schools at the end of the year. Of these 144 were Government including 2 Public High Schools, 84 District Board, 89 Municipal and 460 Private Schools. This works out to one High School for about 31000 population as compared to All India figure (1957) of one High School for 32000 of the population. The total strength of all the High Schools was 253074 pupils (189461 boys and 63613 girls). The strength in High School classes only was 164144 (128197 boys and 35947 girls). The number of High Schools for girls was 113 in the State with a total enrolment 42650 of pupils of whom 2686 were boys mostly in Primary Sections of the Composite High Schools. Of the 450 High Schools needed, 242 had been started during the period 1957-58 to 1960-61 leaving a balance of 208 schools to be started. For the progressive conversion of High Schools to Multipurpose and Higher Secondary type additional grants for equipment were provided in the year and a sum of Rs. 30.13 lakhs was spent. Besides grants were also sanctioned for construction of additional accommodation to Multipurpose High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools. In order to meet the needs of High Schools with increased strength, 100 additional graduate teachers were sanctioned. In addition, 36 graduate physical Education teachers selected for Government High Schools were also sanctioned to improve Physical Education in High Schools.

College Education

The Education at the post matric stage continued to be under the control of the two Universities *viz.*, Mysore and Karnatak. The total number of Colleges for general Education under the jurisdiction of these two Universities was 53 of which 11 were Intermediate Colleges. There were only 4 separate colleges for women. The total strength of all the Colleges was 33352 pupils (26836 boys and 6516 girls). The Colleges for professional Education in the State numbered 39. Besides there were also 3 Research Institutions, *viz.*, The Central Food Technological Institute, Mysore, The National Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore, The Indian Institute of Science. The first two institutes are under Government

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

of India control and the last one is managed by a Board. The strength in all was 680 including 29 women. The Oriental Colleges numbered 7 and had a strength of 1748 pupils (1512 boys and 236 girls).

Women's Education.

The training of 30 Women Teachers in Home Science for Senior Primary Schools was continued at the Maharani's Training College for Women, Mysore. Additional equipment was supplied to 42 Girls' Schools converted to Multipurpose or Higher Secondary with Home Science.

The Training Section for Nursery School teachers to train annually 25 teachers was continued in the Government Training College for Women. Mysore.

Library Development.

A sum of Rs. 25,000 was provided for the purchase of books and maintenance of the Central Education Library already started at Bangalore. Grants amounting to Rs. 10,000 for Regional and District Libraries had been sanctioned with a view to enabling those libraries to purchase of books and equipment.

Development of Hindi.

A sum of Rs. 92,000 was provided for the payment of grants to Hindi Organisations in the State towards developmental activities *viz.*. for conducting 160 free Hindi Classes and purchase of Hindi books for 30 Libraries and for the conduct of Seminars of Hindi Pracharaks. Two hundred and sixty-eight Free Hindi Classes at a cost of Rs. 65,000 for Government Officials organised under the scheme of propagation of Hindi in Non-Hindi speaking areas, are continued.

Examination Results.

The following table indicates the results of S. S. L. C. and its equivalent examination for September 1960 and for March-April 1961.

	Ex-Mysore	Madras Karnataka including Coorg	Hyderabad Karnataka	Bombay Karnataka
Supplementary Examination held in September 1960.				
No. Appeared ..	7,876	1,583	1,315	4,314
No. Passed ..	3,823	271	355	1,683
Percentage of passes ..	48.5	17.1	27.0	39.0
For March-April 1961.				
No. Appeared ..	30,817	5,084	3,853	13,437
No. Passed ..	14,910	2,841	1,207	6,978
Percentage of passes ..	48.4	55.9	31.3	51.9

(ii) Department of Collegiate Education

The Directorate of Collegiate Education was formed during the year. As suggested by the University Education Integration Committee, the State Advisory Committee for Collegiate Education was also constituted. The functions of the Committee were to advise the Government on all matters pertaining to higher Education at Collegiate level.

At the end of the year, there were sixteen colleges under the control of the Department out of which four were second grade colleges with Pre-University Classes. Eleven were degree colleges and one post-graduate institution. The total strength of students in the Government Colleges studying during the year was 13,147.

Scholarships

The different schemes of scholarships and free scholarships as were being awarded in the respective areas were continued during the year. A sum of Rs. 2,97,987 was spent during the year towards payment of scholarships.

Grant-in-Aid

A total sum of Rs. 56,48,232 was paid as grants to the Karnatak and Mysore Universities and affiliated colleges during the year.

Hostels

There were four Hostels for Depressed Classes one each at Hassan and Tumkur and two at Bangalore. There were five general Hostels for men attached to the respective colleges, one each at Bangalore, Kolar, Mercara, Mangalore and Gulbarga. There were three women's Hostels attached to the respective colleges, one each at Bangalore, Mysore and Mercara.

General

The year 1960-61, being the first year of the formation of the Directorate, many Administrative problems had to be solved. The general administration of this Department on the whole was satisfactory.

(iii) Literary and Cultural Development

The following books were published during the year.—(1) Bharatheeya Samskriti Darshana. (2) Bhaskaracharya's Leelavathi, (3) Kannada portion of the National Bibliography 1960.

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Kannada Encyclopaedia.

A specimen copy of the Kannada Encyclopaedia was published and sent to the scholars, interested persons, parliamentarians and members of Vidhana Sabha and Vidhana Parishat, Heads of Departments, within and outside the State for elicit ng opinions and suggestions for improvement.

One Thousand Seven Hundred and forty Eight publications inclusive of books, journals and periodicals were received for registration in accordance with the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 and these were scrutinised and registered.

Award of Prizes for Best books in Kannada.

Thirty Prizes amounting to Rs. 22,500 were awarded to the Kannada books published in 1960 adjudged best in each category by a Committee of Judges.

Rabindranath Tagore Centenary Celebrations.

The State Committee of Rabindranath Tagore Centenary Celebrations appointed four sub-committees *viz.*, Finance Programme, Publication and Theatre Plan.

A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs was collected as donations from the public for celebrating the Rabindranath Tagore Centenary celebrations, from 8th May 1961 throughout the State

Regarding the commemoration publications, the Union Government had undertaken the responsibility of national languages of India. Three Centenary Commemoration Volumes, *viz.*, 1. Original articles in Kannada written by scholars 2. 20 Kannada translation of articles in English received from the Sahitya Academy, New De hi and (3) Kannada translation of Tagore's books towards the Universal Man would be published during the course next academic year.

The manuscripts of the above three Volumes had already been sent to the Bangalore Press and they were expected to be published during Dasara Festivities 1961.

A National Theatre in memory of Rabindranath Tagore was also under construction near the Town Hall, Bangalore. The estimated cost of this theatre was Rs. 18 lakhs in the first instance. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 22 lakhs including the annexe to be built later on. It was also proposed to construct 18 Open Air Theatres in each District headquarters in the State.

Grant of Subvention to Authors & Associations.

Subventions amounting to Rs. 9,950 were granted to 33 authors during the year.

The Editorial Board consisting of 12 members under the Chairmanship of Shri R. R. Diwakar, was appointed by Government in March 1960 for publishing a book 'Karnataka Through the Ages'. This publication will be comprehensive reference book which will reveal facts and figures on the geographical, historical, social, educational and economical aspects of the State from ancient times to the present day.

Kannada Dictionary.

The work of compilation and publication of the Kannada-Kannada Dictionary has been entrusted to the Kannada Sahitya Parishat, Bangalore. The compilation was being supervised by an Editorial Board consisting of 18 eminent scholars, drawn from all parts of the Karnatak. A sum of Rs. 20,000 was sanctioned to the Parishat during the year as grant for the work of the Dictionary, and the total estimated cost of this scheme was Rs. 12 lakhs.

(iv) Technical Education

General

The Board of Technical Education met thrice during the year, and reviewed the facilities provided for implementation of Technical Education. The Department had made its way towards progress, overcoming various kinds of difficulties in the prevailing limitations of Foreign Exchange, dearth for qualified Technical Personnel, want of accommodation and the like. The development scheme resulted in appreciable progress and the expenditure on this side was no less than its target.

Number of Institutions.

The Number of Technical Institutions working during the year was :—

1.	Degree Level ..	9
2.	Diploma Level (Government) ..	17
3.	Diploma Level (Non-Government) ..	7
4.	Other Institutions (Government) ..	5
5.	Other Institutions (Non-Government) ..	10

The total number of admissions in these Institutions during the year was 5,188 (4,631) and the total strength was 12,048 (10,154).

PULBIC INSTRUC-TION.

The number of candidates who appeared for the Annual and Supplementary Technical Examinations and passed during the year were as follows :—

Courses	*April-May* 1960 *No. appeared*	*No. Passed*	*Percentage*	*November-October* 1960 *No. appeared*	*No. Passed*	*Percentage*
First Year Diploma.	3297	2242	67%	1646	1312	78%
Second Year Diploma.	2189	1668	76%	1242	880	70%
Third Year Diploma.	1389	1133	81%	697	573	83%
Certificate Course	962	697	73%	229	71	31%

The revenue realised in the form of Examination fees was Rs. 2,30,000 and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 2,73,518-37.

Scholarships and Freeships.

The number of Scholarships and freeships awarded during the year in the various Technical Institutions were :—

(a) State Government Scholarships .. 1235

(b) Government of India Scholarsbips ... 426

(c) Corporation or Municipal Scholarships .. 27

(d) Other Scholarships .. 53

(e) Freeships .. 1355

Practical Training.

Practioal Training was arranged to the passed out candidates prior to the award of their Diploma Certificates. The students received stipends under the Practical Training Scheme of Government of India during the year.

Library

A large number of Technical Books were purchased for the libraries attached to the Institutions.

(v) Government Flying Training School Bangalore.

Object

The Flying Training School is concerned mainly with the training of young men of the State in particular and others in general in Flying upto 'A' licence standard and creating air mindedness among the people of the State by conducting Joy Flights in different areas of the State.

The Government of India have sanctioned subsidy and Flying subvention at the following rates during the year :—

1. Fixed Subsidy per annum. .. Rs. 40,000

2. Flying Subvention.

(*a*) at Rs. 50 per hour in respect of Flying imparted to trainees who are Matriculates and are below 28 years of age.

(*b*) at Rs. 35 per hour in respect of Flying imparted to trainees who are either Non-Matriculates or 28 years of age and above.

(*c*) at Rs. 35 per hour in respect of Flying hours imparted to Cadets of N.C.C. Air Wing.

(*d*) at Rs. 60 per hour in respect of hours imparted to Government of India Scholars who were selected under the Government of India Scholarship Scheme.

(*e*) at Rs. 50 per hour in respect of hours imparted to the personnel of I.A.F. and Civil Aviation Department who desire to undergo Flying training.

During the year, the Institution received Rs. 93,119.19 (Rs. 89,831.28) as financial assistance from the Government of India, based on the actual number of hours flown.

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N.C.C. Cadet

The Training of the Cadets of the N.C.C. Air Wing commenced in the month of September 1960. During the year, Training was continued to the Five cadets, who were admitted during the previous year 1959-60 for advanced trianing. In addition to old Cadets, Twenty-two new cadets belonging to the N.C.C. Air Wing were admitted during the year.

Scholarships

The Government of India had sanctioned four Scholarships to the Institution. The rate of subvention paid to the Institution was at Rs. 60 per hour of Flying done by each scholar.

Training on payment basis.

There were nine candidates on the rolls at the begining of the year. Five more candidates were admitted during the year. Of these fourteen candidates, three candidates completed their training during the year, six have discontinued and the training of five candidates was continued during the next year.

Hobby Flyers

In addition to several category of trainees there were twelve hobby flyers, who were in possession of "A" Licences flown during the year.

During the year 12 trainees obtained "A" grade Licence, as against Five in the previous year.

During the year, 1125 passengers were given Joy Flights at Bangalore and Mysore, for a total number of 84-30 hours earning an income of Rs. 6,882.

Finance

The total Income and expenditure during the year were Rs. 1,35,177·43 (Rs. 1,32,348-72) and Rs. 1,94,947·62 (Rs. 1,95,812·76) respectively. The excess of expenditure over the income was Rs. 59,770·19 (Rs. 63,464·04).

Accidents

There were two accidents during the year.

(vi) Government Museum, Bangalore.

The Government Museum, Bangalore, continued to be popular and was visited by 5,60,774 (5,76,419) persons. A total number of 21,596 (16,592) students from 278 (266) educational institutions accompanied by 355 teachers visited the Museum during the year.

Fifty-eight medals and ribbons offered by the Ministry of Defence, Government of India, were acquired through the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, New Delhi, for display in the Museum. Six gold coins discovered near Gol Gumbaz, Bijapur, were also acquired through the Director General of Archæology in India, along with the copper jar containing them. Arrangements had been made to acquire two sets of kits of art objects one on "Harappan Art" and the other on "Indian Sculpture through the Ages" prepared at the National Museum, New Delhi.

A good number of books dealing with History, Archæology and Natural History were purchased for the use of the Library. Facilities were given for scholars and other interested visitors for consultation of books and periodicals of the library.

Government Museum, Mangalore.

The Museum was opened on 4th May 1960 in the building donated by Col. V. R. Mirajkar and was named Srimanthi Bai Memorial Government Museum in memory of the donor's mother. A good number of art objects was donated by Col. V. R. Mirajkar. A large number of art objects and specimens relating to Geology, History, Architecture, Numismatics and Ethnology had been acquired and displayed in the Museum. Interested persons had also presented various types of Museum objects. In addition, a few paintings and natural history specimens *viz.*, stuffed elephant calf, a huge specimen tiger, a tiger cub, a spotted deer and a pair of cat bear were purchased.

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The total number of visitors who went round the Museum was 3,418. During the year, 5,916 students accompanied by 424 teachers from 71 educational institutions from South Kanara and other parts of India visited the Museum.

Books relating to Art, Archæology, History, Numismatics, Natural History, Culture, etc., were acquired for the Museum Library.

CHAPTER XI

PUBLIC WORKS AND ELECTRICITY IRRIGATION.

(i) Public Works

Government re-allocated the work of the Public Works Department between the two Chief Engineers at Bangalore during the year. All Irrigations and Public Health works were placed under the control of the Chief Engineer (General) and all Buildings and Communications works were placed under the Chief Engineer (C and B.)

The activities of the Public Works Department, pertaining to Communications and Buildings were broadly classified as under :—

(i) Construction of new buildings and improvements to existing ones by way of additions and alterations,

(ii) Construction of new roads and bridges and improvements to existing ones,

(iii) Maintenance of buildings, Roads and Bridges.

(iv) Investigation and preparation of plans and Estimates for new structures.

The official year 1960-61 was the last year of the Second Five Year Plan.

Rental Housing Scheme

Government implemented the Scheme " Rental Housing" to provide quarters in District and Taluk Headquarters to its low paid class III and IV Officials, whose income did not exceed Rs. 500 p.m. Administrative approval was conveyed for an estimated expenditure of Rs. 27,84,400 in the first instance for the construction of two units of quarters in each of the seven Districts namely, Gulbarga, Raichur, Bidar, Shimoga, Chikmagalur and Coorg.

As against the total provision of Rs. 156,86,600, of the Fifth Year, under the Second Five-Year Plan, an expenditure of Rs. 133,86,057 was incurred for the construction of buildings on Development Works, during the year.

PUBLIC WORKS

The following important works were sanctioned during the year :—

(i) Construction of Buildings :—Thirty-six (29) works costing over rupees one lakh in each case.

(ii) Road and Bridge Works :—Twelve (52) works costing rupees more than one lakh.

Grant and Outlay.

The final grant for the year under all heads (pertaining to communications and buildings) amounted to Rs. 1,98,68,893, against which an outlay of Rs. 27,72,26,221 was booked during the year.

The construction of the following building works were in different stages of progress during the year :—

Legislators' Home in the Residency Compound, Bangalore, three Ministers' quarters, Bangalore, building for the office of the Superintending Engineer, Bangalore Circle, Bangalore, quarters for class IV Employees' in Kumara Krupa Guest House, a new Taluk Office building at T. Narasipur, Additions and alterations to the Treasury showing room in the Collectors' Office Compound, Dharwar, a new building to accommodate the Judicial Magistrate's Court at Hubli, Sub Jail building at Hubli, Sub-Jail at Gadag, Extention to the office of the Inspector General of Police at Bangalore, Natural Science Block at Central College, Bangalore, Southern wing of R.C. College of Commerce, Bangalore, Extension to Maharani's College for Women, Bangalore, additional building for Jayachamarajaendra Polytechnic, Bangalore, Maharani's College for Women, Mysore and its extension, Intermediate College at Mandya, a combined dispensary building at Krishnarajanagara,a Maternity Ward at Mercara, addition to Bowring Hospital, Bangalore, improvements to Headquarters Wenlock Hospital, Mangalore, improvements to Lady Goschen Hospital, Mangalore, Land Acquisition to Wenlock Hospital, Mangalore and Construction of Women and Children Hospital at Bellary.

Central Stores.

The activities of the Central Stores during the year consisted of the procurement and distribution of steel, machinery and tools and plant articles required for the various Public Works Divisions all over the State and sinking borewells for drinking water supply.

The quantity of steel procured during the year was 1,126 tons. The expenditure incurred for the purchase of steel of 1,126 tons approximately at Rs. 800 per ton was Rs. 9,00,800 during the year and for the purchase of Tools & plant and Steel during the year was Rs. 30,49,147.

During the year estimates for 78 borewell works were sanctioned and 55 borewells and 14 miscellaneous works such as cleaning, testing, desilting works, etc., were taken up and completed. The yield of every borewell continued to be satisfactory. A total expenditure of Rs. 2 lakhs was incurred on borewell works during the year.

P.W.D. Electrical Division, Bangalore.—This Division was under the direct control of the Chief Engineer (General) of Mysore, Bangalore, with its jurisdiction extending throughout the State. Even though the Division was formed for the maintenance and operation of the Electrical Installations of Government buildings in Public Works Department, this division was entrusted with the work of executing the electrification works of new and old building where the electrical installations did not exist.

This division prepared estimates regarding electrification of National Theatre and Bangalore Dairy Project building amounting to Rs. 1.08 lakhs and Rs. 5.5 lakhs respectively, and other 2,000 estimates amounting to Rs. 60.00 lakhs of which various estimates costing 40 lakhs were sanctioned achieving a progress of nearly Rs. 33 lakhs up to the end of the year.

Office of the Government Architect

The office of the Government Architect was working as an integrated part of the office of the Chief Engineer (General), Mysore. The work of this office consisted of.—

(1) Preparing designs for the construction of buildings and structures required by several departments of the Government and local bodies in the State and

(2) Preparing and furnishing layout plans of buildings, town extensions and town improvements required by various Municipalities and Local Bodies in the State.

Fifty-one type designs, 158 Special designs, and 92 layouts were prepared during the year.

PUBLIC WORKS

National Highways.

The Mysore State has 3 National Highways passing through it, total length being 557 miles 4 furlongs 112 yards. Deducting 25 miles 6 furlongs and 568 yards running in Municipal Towns, net length maintained was 531 miles 5 furlongs and 204 yards.

The Government of India Provided funds for the maintenance of National Highways and also for original works relating to National Highways except for the lengths passing through the Municipal Limits of towns having a population of more than 20,000.

The expenditure incurred on the maintenance of National Highways during the year was Rs. 14,94,491. The average cost of maintenance per mile worked out to Rs. 2,810.

Revenue

The year, 1960-61 was the fifth year of the Second Five-Year Plan. The progress secured on schemes during the five years commencing from 1956-57 was that as against the plan provision of Rs. 1,56,86,600, for the year 1960-61 an expenditure of Rs. 1,33,86,057 was incurred, during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 23,00,543 to be worked out during the year.

The Revenue realised during the year under Civil Works was Rs. 1,73,75,160 on account of Receipts, Ferry Receipts, Recoveries of expenditure, Transfer from Central Road Fund, grants from Government of India, for construction and development of State Roads of Economic or Inter State Importance, Subvention from Government of India for development Schemes, Miscellaneous items, etc.,

(ii) Major Irrigation Projects (P.W.D.), Munirabad.

Tungabhadra Project.—The Main Canal was completed up to mile 65 and water was let in. The earth work of main canal was almost completed from mile 66 onwards up to mile 127. Major portion of lining work of the Canal was also completed and balance of work was in good progress. The R.C.C. Acqueduct in mile 69 of the Main Canal across Maski Nala costing about Rs. 30 lakhs was completed during the year.

Water was made available for irrigation for an area of 2,17,862 acres against which the area developed was 1,27,000 acres. During the year maintenance works and improvements were carried out to distributaries Construction of water courses under Major Distributary 54, was also in progress. The work on distributary 55 and 56 was almost completed. The work on other distributaries was in various stages of progress. Distributaries and construction of Roads under Low Level Canal on the Right Bank of Tungabhadra Project.

The Construction of roads in the ayacut area of T.B.P. Left Bank Main Canal in the Taluks of Koppal, Gangavathi, Sindhnoor, Manvi and Raichur was in progress. Eleven Major distributaries with Sub-distributaries thereunder and 48 D.Ps. were in the jurisdiction of Mysore State under Low Level Right Bank canal of T.B.P. to serve an area of 91,584 acres. An extent of 86,735 acres was provided with field channels and the area irrigated was 50,000 acres up to the end of the year. Out of 34 roads in the ayacut area proposed to be constructed, the work on 22 roads was in progress during the year.

Rajolibunda Diversion Scheme.—The estimated cost of this Scheme was Rs. 433 lakhs. The scheme consisted of an anicut of 2,690 ft. long across Tungabhadra river near Rajolibunda. The anicut, canal and allied works were completed with Field channels. Irrigation potential for the entire area of 5,771.20 acres was created during the year.

Ghataprabha Project.—The first stage of the Project envisages the construction of Left Bank Main canal and 31 miles of branches to command a gross area of 2.58 lakhs of acres, with irrigable command being 1.20 lakhs of acres, in the famine-stricken and arid tracts in the Districts of Bijapur and Belgaum. The area irrigated under Ghataprabha Left Bank Main Canal was 33,220 acres.

Ghataprabha Valley Development Scheme.—The Second stage of this scheme envisages the construction of a storage reservoir of 32,500 M.Cft., at an estimated cost of Rs. 850 lakhs. Acquisition of lands required for the project was in progress. Construction of colony buildings on the right bank with all other buildings on the right bank with all other appurtenant works taken up for execution, was in brisk progress.

The area to be irrigated by the Ghataprabha Right Bank Canal, was 2.98 lakhs acres.

Bhadra Reservoir Project.—The estimated cost of the project was Rs. 3,353 lakhs and the project envisages the creation of irrigation potential to the extent of 2.44 lakhs acres. The total length of the Left Bank Canal is 48 miles. Out of the 17,226 acres of atchkat to which irrigation facilities were given about 15,712 acres of land were irrigated during the year. Twenty-four irrigation tract roads covering a toal length of 52 miles at a cost of Rs. 7 lakhs taken up under the Left Bank Channel were in different stages of progress. The total atchkat coming under ten distributaries of Right Bank Channel was about 16,382 acres.

Anvery Distributary.—The length of the Channel is 41½ miles, and the work was nearing completion.

Tunga Anicut.—The estimated cost of this was Rs. 2,31,13,000. Excavation of Distributaries along left and Right bank channels, formation of irrigation tract roads, shifting of villages, etc., were attended during the year. The excavation work of the channels were completed. The channels on both the right and left banks which were in service, provided water to irrigate 21,500 acres.

Krishnarajasagar Works.—The length of the main canal is 195½ miles and is designed to irrigate 42,237 acres.

Hidkal Dam Works.— A Circle office for taking up of Hidkal Dam works costing Rs. 850 lakhs was sanctioned and the circle started functioning from 8th June 1960. A circle and two divisions were sanctioned to take up the execution of Malaprabha Project costing Rs. 2000 lakhs.

Malaprabha Project.—The Malaprabha project with its circle and 2 divisions was taken up for execution with a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 2,000 lakhs, and provided the Irrigation facilities to three lakhs acres in the scarcity affected areas of Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur Districts.

Kabini Project.—The estimated cost of this project was Rs. 2,44,25,000. The work on the main dam

portion was comp'eted. Electrification to irrigation sluice and emergency gates taken up during the year, was nearing completion. Earth work for forming terraces, layout of gardens, etc., were in progress.

Medium Projects

Nagathana Tank.—The estimated cost of this project was Rs. 14.42 lakhs. The progress achieved during the year was completion of the Dam and Waste Weir, Excavation of Waste Weir Tail Channel and right side flank wall, and construction of the diversion road along the periphery of the lake of left bank. The excavation of the Canal 4½ miles in length, was almost completed. The work on the distribution system was in good progress. Irrigation facilities for an extent of 1,422 acres were made available.

Kanakanala Project.—The estimated cost of the scheme was Rs. 45 lakhs. The scheme envisages the construction of an earthen dam, 50′ in height above bed level of the Nala with storage capacity of 225 M.Cft., to irrigate an area of 5,100 acres.

Ambligola Project.—The estimated cost of this project was Rs. 91,60,000. The Reservoir is expected to bring under cultivation an area of 7,300 acres.

The works of the following medium Irrigation Projects were in various stages of progress.—

1. Dharma Reservoir Project
2. Nagathana Tank Project
3. Ramanahally Tank
4. Areshankar Tank
5. Kanakanala Project
6. Hathikoni Projecct
7. Hagaribommanahalli Project
8. Ambligola Reservoir Project
9. Lakshmanthirtha Project
10. Hebbahalli Project
11. Chikkahole Project
12. Kolachi Weir Scheme
13. Kalaskop Tank Scheme
14. Mangala Project and
15. Harinala Project

The following projects were under investigations during the year :—

1. Harangi Project
2. Kambadakada Project
3. Hemavathi Project
4. Upper Krishna Project
5. Bhima Project,
6. Mullamari Project
7. Amarga Project and
8. Bennithura Project.

There were two Mysore Engineering Research Station one ot Krishnarajasagar and the other at Dharwar. The development of the Research Stations to copy with the increased demand for research in the evolution of safe and economical structure was taken up during the year.

Construction of the power house Building was in progress during the year ond was nearing completion

Erection of the first unit of 9,000 kW Generator was in progress during the year and erection work was nearly completed.

(iii) Irrigation and Public Health

Irrigation Works.—Irrigation works comprise of (i) Channel Irrigation drawn from anecuts or dams constructed across perennial rivers, (ii) Tank Irrigation and (iii) Lift Irrigation. All the medium and minor Irrigation works costing Rs. 10 lakhs and less were continued to be under the administrative control of Chief Engineer (General).

The total number of tanks in Mysore State during the year was 37,328, out of which 2,851 tanks were major tanks and the rest minor Tanks, Bhandaras and Kuntas. About 17,032 of them require restoration, out of which 849 tanks were major tanks. Of these, 162 major tanks and 1,855 minor tanks were under restoration. The maintenance of Vanivilas Sagar and its channels was attended satisfactorily during the year. Continuous supply of water was given to an extent of 18,000 acres during the year.

The Irrigation Works under the control of the Chief Engineer consisted of mainly two categories namely (i) Medium Irrigation and (ii) Minor Irrigation.

Medium Irrigation.

About 34 Meidum Irrigation Schemes which come under the control of the Chief Engineer, Irrigation and Public Health, were provided for in the Budget Estimates of the year 1960-61, and they were under different stages of execution during the year. An outlay of Rs. 13,82,846 was booked in respect of these projects during the year.

Minor Irrigation

The following are the important classifications under this Scheme:—

(1) Construction of New Tanks, Anicuts, Pick ups, Bhandaras, etc.

(2) Restoration of tanks and reclamation.

(3) Improvements to existing tanks, anicuts, channels and pick-ups.

(4) Flood Control works.

Against the provision of Rs. 580.5 lakhs for Minor Irrigation under Agricultural programme, the total grant allotted for the entire 5 years came up to only Rs. 467.49 lakhs against which the expenditure booked was Rs. 454.39 lakhs. For Non-Plan Works of similar nature as against a grant of Rs. 264.92 lakhs allotted during the first three years of the Plan period, the expenditure was Rs. 219.33 lakhs. Thus the total expenditure during the Second Five-Year Plan period on Plan and Non-Plan works of similar nature came up to Rs. 673.72 lakhs.

The Public Health Engineering Works related to the (1) National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Schemes and (2) urban water supply and Drainage Works.

National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme.—These Schemes were meant to provide protected water Supply and Sanitation facilities in Rural areas of the State. The Central Government bears 50 per cent of the cost as grant-in-aid and the remaining being met equally by the State Government and the Village Panchayats.

PUBLIC WORKS

At the end of the Second Five-Year Plan, 174 works estimated to cost Rs. 82.60 lakhs were under execution under the above Programme. Of these 174 works, 38 works were physically completed, 14 works were nearing completion and the rest were in various stages of progress. Water Supply was made available to 13 villages during the year. As against the provision of Rs. 16.00 lakhs for the year 1960-61, the expenditure was to the tune of Rs.8.66 lakhs only.

Urban Water supply and Drainage Schemes.— The Urban Water Supply and Drainage Works under execution during the Second plan period was classified mainly into two categories, *viz.*, (1) Centrally sponsored schemes and (2) State Plan Schemes.

Ninety-four Water Supply and 24 Drainage works were included in the State Plan Schemes of which only 103 works were taken up for execution during the Second Plan period. In all out of the 145 works included in the Second Plan, 76 works were physically completed during the Second Plan period by which water supply facility was given to 22 towns, besides completing the works connected with improvements to water supply to 44 towns and providing drainage facilities to 2 more towns. The total expenditure incurred on Plan Schemes was Rs. 636.17 lakhs against the plan provision of Rs. 275.00 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 172.82 lakhs was incurred against the plan provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs and 28 works were completed by which water supply to 10 towns was provided in addition to the work of Improvements of Water Supply to other towns.

Investigation and preparation of Irrigation Projects.—With a view to provide more irrigation facilities throughout the State and to have much more concentrated work on the evaluation of valley potentials for irrigation purposes. Two Irrigation Circles with 8 Sub-divisions and 27 Sub-divisions for a period of three years. The Bangalore Minor Irrigation Division with its 3 Sub-divisions had conducted detailed surveys and submitted estimates connected with 53 projects estimated to cost about Rs. 58.225 lakhs. Besides preliminary investigation and survey work connected with many more projects and evaluation of valley potential in the Arkavathi Series, North Pennar and palor basin.

The Minor Irrigation Investigation Division at Dharwar had prepared about 18 Projects estimated to cost about Rs. 60.00 lakhs to irrigate about 6,300 acres. In the Belgaum Minor Irrigation Investigation Division detailed Plan and estimates for 48 projects were prepared out of which 28 projects were submitted for sanction. The estimated cost of the above projects was to the tune of about Rs. 148.87 lakhs which would bring under irrigation an area of 16,161 acres in Belgaum and North Kanara Districts.

The Minor Irrigation Project Division at Raichur had surveyed about 33 Irrigation projects and submitted the estimates of 17 projects. Estimates of 9 more tanks were prepared. Valley-wise area to the extent of 2515.12 sqr. miles was investigated, and 4 reports covering an area of 486 sqr. miles were submitted during the year.

Flood control.

The problem of flood control in Mysore State received more attention in recent years due to disastrous floods in various rivers, experienced during the year 1954. One Sub-Division at Belgaum continued during the year exclusively, for survey and preparation of projects for flood control works. The total final grant under the flood control scheme for the year 1960-61 was only Rs. 1,15,000 against which the expenditure was Rs. 91,237.

(iv) Construction of Hydro-Electric Projects

Sharavathi Valley Hydro-Electric Project.— Earthwork excavation of the Generating Station and further extension of the Generating Station was continued and about 86 % of the total estimated work was completed. Construction of tail race channels 1 and 2 was started and was in progress. Earth excavation for the foundation of the River Training wall was also in progress. Construction of temporary quarters was continued and works were nearing completion. Construction of permanent quarters was taken up and works were in progress.

Linganamakki Main Dam.

The total quantity of excavation in soils and rock done during the year was 4,10,972 units of 100 Cft. A total quantity of 31,672 units of surki mortar was supplied for construction works and a total quantity of 7,918 units (1,000 Cft.) of earthwork was done during the year. Pilot schemes for forming colonies for the ryots in 15 places were taken up.

PUBLIC WORKS

Talakalale Dam.

Excavation for foundations for the dam at the flanks was continued. During the year 17,765 units of excavation was done in soils and rock. A total quantity of 31,557 were laid during the year bringing the total to 47,207 at the estimated quantity of 1,15,610 units. A total quantity of 9,487 units of surki mortar was ground and supplied.

Power Channel.

About 86,416 units of excavation in soils and rock for the power channel, was done during the year bringing the total to 3,11,455 units.

Outlay on Electrical works of the Project during the year was Rs. 1,07,05,693. The total outlay from the commencement to the end of the year on Sharavathy Valley Project was Rs. 2,50,18,307 as against the sanctioned Estimate for Rs. 1,203 lakhs.

Two 'E' type quarters, Eight M.G. Type quarters were completed at Kargal. Construction of Work-charged Establishment quarters at Bidarur for 120 tenaments was under execution.

In addition to certain important items procured in respect of tools and plant, *viz.*, Mogurt Dumpers, Mortar Mills, Road Rollers, Sheep-foot-rollers, Lorries and Tipping Wagons, many other items such as pumpsets, motors, transformers, pulley blocks and other essential requirements were also procured. The total cost of Tools and Plant articles purchased during the year worked out to Rs. 27·17 lakhs.

Bhadra Hydro-Electric Project.—Construction of the Generating Station Buildings on the Right and Left Banks was continued during the year.

Erection of the 66 kw. transmission Line between Shimoga and Lakkavalli was completed and handed over to Mysore State Electricity Board.

Construction of the right and left bank generating station buildings was in progress during the year.

The value of stock materials received under foreign orders in BHEP during the year was Rs. 43,46,725.

Foreign Order Specifications.—Specifications for the purchase of 400 volts switch gear, and 120 volts station battery equipment, were scrutinised and recommendations were sent to Stores Purchase Committee. Foreign orders

were placed for Worm-gear pulley block, Power cables, Control Cables, and Air-conditioning plant.

The outlay during the year on the entire project was Rs. 67,86,636. The total outlay incurred from the commencement to the end of the year was Rs. 1,65,65,578 against the sanctioned revised estimate of Rs. 380·00 lakhs.

Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Project (Left Bank), Munirabad.—Construction of the Power House building was in progress during the year and was nearing completion.

The value of stock materials received against several foreign orders and accounted in Munirabad stores during the year was Rs. 53,37,403.

The outlay during the year for the entire project was Rs. 29,42,871. The total outlay from the commencement to end of year was Rs. 2,04,27,956 against a revised sanctioned estimate of Rs. 642·90 lakhs.

Erection of the first unit of 9,000 KW generator was in progress during the year and erection work was nearly completed.

The investigation work of the following Hydro-Electric Projects was taken up and was under progress :—

(i) Investigation of Sharavathi Tail race Power Development.

(ii) Investigation of Tungabhadra (Left Bank).

(iii) Investigation of Kalinadhi Project.

(iv) Investigation of Aghanashini and Bedthi Schemes.

The total outlay incurred by this Project Department on various projects during the course of the year excluding that of the Special Chief Engineer, S.V.P., Kargal was Rs. 2,13,37,179 under 81-A Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes in the Second Five-Year Plan for the year 1960-61.

There were twenty minor accidents occured during the year.

The progress of the work was reviewed during the year by the Hydro-Electric Construction Projects Board, which was constituted by Government on 20th November 1959.

(v) Ports

The Mysore Ports Department was created with effect from July 1957 for the proper administration and efficient operations of various ports in the State under an experienced Marine Officer as the Head of the Department.

Since the creation of the Mysore Ports Department, the total annual cargo traffic handled at the ports has increased from 1,29,011 933 M. tons in 1956-57 to 4,09,777.594 Metric tons in 1960-61.

Taking into consideration the geographical position and the trade potentialities, it is the policy of the State Government to develop Karwar as an all-weather Intermediate Port,and Honavar and Coondapur as important fair-weather ports in addition to development of Mangalore as an all-weather major Port, Large deposits of iron ore having been proved at economical distances from Coondapur and Honavar Ports., the headquarters of erstwhile Malpe Division was shifted to Coondapur with effect from 16th September 1960 and redesignated as Coondapur Division.

Two qualified Port Officers were appointed for the Ports of Karwar and Coondapur with jurisdiction over Coondapur and Honavar Divisions. A separate Unit of Engineers was created and attached to the Ports Department.

Passenger Traffic

The Weekly passenger-*cum*-cargo steamer service of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Bombay continued during the year. 51,987 passengers embarked and disembarked at Malpe, Bhatkal, Kumta and Karwar Ports during the year as against 53,131 passengers in the previous year.

During the year 914 steamers and 4,658 sailing vessels of 6,24,526·13 tons and 1,78,891·69 tons, respectively, entered the ports in the State (except Mangalore) as against 866 steamers and 5,463 sailing vessels of 6,03,635 tons and 2,02,427 tons, respectively, that entered during the previous year. A total amount of Rs. 73,270·49 (Rs. 78,144·75) was collected as Port dues during the year.

Trade

A total quantity of 57,96,925 M. tons of Cargo was imported and 4,51,815·669 M. tons of Cargo was exported through the ports in Mysore State (Except Mangalore) as against 54,958·144 M. tons of Cargo imported and

3,55,674·399 M. tons against 54,958·144 M. tons of Cargo imported and 3,55,674·399 M. tons exported during the previous year. The increase in import tonnage was on account of the import of raw materials through Karwar Port for the development of Paper Mills, etc., at Dandeli. The increase in export tonnage was due to the increase in export of iron ore through Honavar and Bellekeri Ports.

A sum of Rs. 3,78,105·98 was collected as landing, shipping and storage fees on import and export of Cargo as against Rs. 3,14,610·56 collected during the previous year.

Development Schemes costing Rs. 280·30 lakhs (including Rs. 27·8 lakhs for the normal development of Mangalore Port) were included in the Plan Programme which envisaged the Development of Karwar Port into an all-weather Intermediate Port at a cost of Rs. 182·33 lakhs with an along side berth for 32 draft ships and development of Coondapur and Honavar ports as important minor ports at a cost of Rs. 15·14 lakhs and 14·97 lakhs respectively.

The total Receipts and charges of the department during the year were Rs. 4,79,397·73 and Rs. 4,67,578·57 respectively.

(vi) Mysore State Electricity Board

This is the fourth Annual Report of the Mysore State Electricity Board, after the formation of the Board in 1957.

Power Generating continued from the three Hydro-Electric Power Generators of 1,79,200 KW capacity at Shimsha, Sivasamudram and Jog besides 9,000 KW being the share of power from Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Schemes and 6484 KW capacity in Minor Diesel sets at places of integrated areas.

During the year 1048·05 Millions K.H.W. of Electrical energy were produced including the T.B. Dam share of 48·25 millions K.W.H. Out of the total Power available to the extent of 1048.05 millions K.W.H. 933.223 millions K.W.H. were sold to several classes of consumers including a few private licensees in the Grid.

Twenty-five thousand nine hundred and forty-seven new consumers under domestic, public lighting and irrigation pump sets were served during the year. The connected load was increased by about 18,073.09 KW.

VILLAGES ELECTRIFIED.

		Number electrified during the year	*To the end of the year*
1.	Population below 5,000 ..	152	3,924
2.	,, between 5,000 to 10,000	7	79
3.	,, 10,000 to 20,000	3	35
4.	,, 20,000 to 50,000	..	15
5.	,, 50,000 to 1,00,000	..	5
6.	,, and over 1,00,000	..	5
	Total ..	162	4,063

Major Hydro-Electric Projects at Sharavathy and Bhadra are being carried out by Government and the Board has not planned or constructed any new power houses, and was managing with the existing Hydro Electric Stations in Sivasamudram, Shimshapura, Jog and Munirabad and Diesel power generation in Coorg, North Canara and Hyderabad area.

Against a loan of Rs. 1,20,00,000 obtained from Government during the year 1958-59, the Second and Third instalments of Rs. 12 lakhs each were paid during the year. A further loan of Rs. 65 lakhs was obtained from Government during the year to meet a portion of the planned Development Schemes. Two instalments of Rs. 19·85 lakhs were paid back against the loan of Rs. 98·50 lakhs during the year. A total loan of Rs. 227.65 lakhs was outstanding at the close of the year.

Against a capital liability of Rs. 30,78,88,501 declared by the Government of Mysore at the time of formation of the Board, the Board assumed a liability of Rs. 34,25,53,413 including the ascertainable value of assets of the integrated areas for purposes of accounts.

Besides, the Board had also assumed liabilities and credits under several suspense accounts. Outstanding for clearance both under debtor and creditor and the finances of the Board during the year was satisfactory.

Profit and loss under Refernce Accounts.

A gross revenue of Rs. 5,84,60 lakhs was earned through sale of power and miscellaneous receipts like rents on buildings, sale of scrap, etc. A gross expenditure of of Rs. 608·07 lakhs was incurred during the year on the following heads :—

		(*Rs. in lakhs*)
1.	Operating Expenses	1,69·19
2.	Board expenses	1·26
3.	Audit expenses	0·78
4.	Employees pension, Provident Fund, etc.	34·75
5.	Depreciation	159·98
6.	Interest	224·75
7.	Development Reserve, Bad debts ..	17·36
	Total ..	608·07

Due to the provision of Development reserve of Rs. 17·36 lakhs being 75% of the rebate claimed for purposes of income-tax, the profit and loss account shows a net loss of Rs. 23·47 lakhs.

The assets of the Board at the end of the year was Rs. 42·32 lakhs which includes a capital expenditure of Rs. 258·64 lakhs incurred during the year and the liability of the integrated areas not so far been declared but adopted for financial purposes.

Development of progress achieved in respect of Second Five Year Plan, was as follows :—

(a) PHYSICAL PROGRESS

Sl. No.	*Name of Scheme*	*Target Planned* *Target Planned 1956-61 (5 year period*	*Achieved* *Achieved to end of 1960-61 (5 year period)*
1.	Rural Electrification ..	700	789
2.	Transmission Lines in Miles ..	753	471
3.	Step down stations and extensions and improvements to Distribution plant and system.	36	23
4.	Frequency Conversion Scheme ..	(*Frequency conversion works*).	
5.	Power supply to Irrigation pumps	7,000	8,702

(b) FINANCIAL PROGRESS

Sl. No.	*Name of Scheme*	*Planned provision 1956-61 (five year period in (lakhs).*	*Expenditure during the year (in lakhs).*	*To end of 1960–61 (five yea period (in lakhs.)*
1.	Rural Electrification ..	336·54	27·41	174·43
2.	Step down Stations and extension and improvements to distribution plant system.	234·16	49·73	273·14
3.	Transmission lines ..	192·34	52·61	149·22
4.	Frequency Conversion Scheme ..	40·00	13·80	60·35
	Total ..	803·04	143·55	657·14
	Agricultural and Community Development:			
	Extension of power lines for lift irrigation.	190·00	49·44	209·82
	Total ..	993·04	192·99	866·96

PUBLIC WOPKS.

Frequency Conversion Scheme works in Gauribidanur, Kodagenahalli and surrounding area completed. A capital outlay of Rs. 13·80 lakhs incurred.

Frequency Conversion Scheme.

Power lines were extended to service 2,063 I.P. sets during the year at a cost of Rs. 49·44 lakhs. The total number of irrigation pumpsets serviced during the Second Plan period were 8,702, exceeding the target of 7,000.

Power Supply to Irrigation Pumps.

The Board had a cash balance of Rs. 191·07 lakhs on 31st March 1961, Rs. 165·98 in Government treasuries Rs. 14·10 in Banks and Rs. 11·06 with different officers of the Board.

Book Balance

The Board continued to maintain two High Schools at Jog and Sivasamudram and the Middle School at Hirebhasgar with its own resources. The Government Educational Department maintained Middle Schools at Jog, Sivasamudram and Shimshapura and the three primary Schools in all these places as well as in Bhadravathi, Kanakapura and K.G.F. Colonies.

Welfare Schem

Three well equipped Hospitals at Jog, Shivasamudram and Shimshapura were also maintained at the cost of the Board and weekly visiting medical facilities at several camps were also continued and have accepted reimbursement of medical and hospital charges to its employees according to the privileges extended to Government Servants by the State Government, besides veterinary services to the cattle population at Jog. Concessional residential accommodation continued. Free quota of power with different scales prescribed for *non-gazetted* officer residing in private houses and those in official quarters was introduced, against free lighting for *non-gazetted* staff and free power to those residing in Board's quarters.

CHAPTER XII

TRANSPORT

(i) Mysore Government Road Transport Department

The year witnessed a steady progress and there has been an alround improvement in the activities of the Department. The year was mainly a period of rationalisation and consolidation of operations rather than large scale expansion.

There was no change in the Administrative set up of the Department during the year. The Department consisted of six operating Divisions *viz.*, Bangalore, (Mofussil), Bangalore Transport Services (City), Gulbarga, Hubli, Belgaum, Bijapur and the two Regional Workshops at Hubli and Bangalore with the Central Office at Bangalore controlling and directing their activities.

Staff

The total staff strength of the Department including the Regional Workshops, Central Office and Civil Engineering Units was 9,518 (9,214).

The staff strength in the operating Divisions as on 31st March 1961 was 8,311 for an operating fleet of 1,322 vehicles, as against 8,103 for an operating fleet, of 1,288 as on 31st March 1960.

Training

Facilities for training in the duties of Drivers and Conductors were provided in the Divisions as usual, Training courses for new conductors as well as refresher courses for old conductors were continued to be conducted at Bangalore Transport services during the year.

Routes

In all, 139 new routes 49 mofussil routes and 90 city routes were taken over, while 241 routes were cancelled and 190 routes were restarted, which accounted for a net increase of 88 routes during the year. When compared with the previous year, the number of routes operated by the Department has increased by 9 per cent, while the corresponding increase in the total route mileage operated was 3 per cent.

TRANSPORT

The total number of schedules in operation as on 31st March 1961 was 1,040, showing an increase of 43 over that at the end of the previous year.

Mileage

The daily scheduled mileage as on 31st March 1961 was 1,31,876 as against 1,28,839 miles in the previous year.

The total effective or remunerative mileage operated by the six operating Divisions was 472.73 lakh miles (435.11) during the year.

Expansion

There was no extension of Nationalisation of routes in any areas of Mysore State during the year.

Inter-State Operations.

There was no change in the pattern of Inter-state operations during the year. The total number of Inter-state routes operated by the Department on a reciprocal basis with neighbouring states were 40 as on 31st March 1961. Of these, 30 routes were with Maharashtra State, 7 routes with Andhra Pradesh, 2 routes with Madras and one with Kerala.

Passengers travelled.

A total number of 1,481.59 lakhs of passengers had travelled during the year 1960-61, as against 1,289.62 lakhs of passengers during 1959-60. The Daily average number of passengers carried had increased from 3.53 lakhs to 4.06 lakhs during the year, which showed the rate of increase at 15 per cent, compared to an increase of 7 per cent in the service mileage.

Number of Vehicles and their Utilisation.

The total number of passenger buses owned by the Department as on 31st March 1961 was 1,650 as against 1,525 at the end of the previous year. Of the total fleet, 1,469 vehicles were held by the six operating divisions, while the remaining 181 vehicles were lying at the two Regional Workshops. During the year, 146 new vehicles were registered and put into operation, while 50 old and unserviceable vehicles were scrapped. The entire bus fleet of the Department consisted of diesel powered vehicles only.

On an average of 1,045 vehicles were put on road daily, as against 973 in the previous year showing an increase of 10.5 per cent.

The fare structure for mofussil services was further revised during the year with effect from 15th August 1960 as under :— Fare Structure

(1) Five nP. mile/20 nP. per stage of 4 miles per passenger for the first 24 miles of the journey.

(2) Four nP. per mile/16 nP. per stage of 4 miles per passenger for the subsequent portion of the journey ; with provision for the fare to be rounded off to the nearest 10 nP.

(3) Minimum fare charged was 20 nP.

(4) Provision for sub-stages of 2 miles up to the 7th stage of the journey with a fare of 10 nP. to be issued in continuation with a full stage.

(5) Children were charged at 1/2 the adult fare.

This revision was effected with a view to afford some relief to the long distance passengers. There was no change in the fare structure for City Services and the fare of 6 nP. for the 1st stage, 5 nP. for the 2nd stage 4 nP. for the 3rd and 3 nP. for the stage subsequently, continued to be charged during the year.

The passenger transport operation had yielded a gross revenue of Rs. 612.89 lakhs during the year as against Rs. 551.67 lakhs in the previous year. Passenger Revenue or receipts from sale of tickets formed 95.3 per cent of the total rev enue.

The earnings per bus per mile, which had exhibited a downward trend during the previous year, had registered an improvement and increased from 126.9 nP. per mile to 129.6 nP. per mile during the year. The average earnings per bus on road per day had recorded an increase from Rs. 154.80 in 1959-60 to Rs. 160.70 per bus in 1960-61.

As against an increase of 8.65 per cent in the service mileage operated, and 14.88 per cent in the number of passengers carried, the revenue yield in the operating Divisions had increased by 11.09 per cent during the year.

The Department operated Special Services on many occassions such as Jathras, Melas, fairs and religious celebrations in all the operating divisions, and in all 5,81,181 miles were operated and carried 7,28,500 passengers during the year on these occassions.

New Express services were introduced on 14 routes for the benefit of long distance passengers. Express Services.

TRANSPORT

Luxury Services.

At the end of the year Luxury Services were operated on the following routes :

1	Bangalore	—	Madras ..	225 miles
2	Bangalore	—	Mangalore..	250 miles
3	Bangalore	—	Belgaum ..	320 miles
4	Bangalore	—	Chitradurga	129 miles

Bangalore Transport Service.

The operational pattern of Bangalore Transport Service itself was streamlined and additional peak-hour services and night services were introduced to suit the convenience of the travelling Public. Several new routes were formed to meet the long felt needs of the public. Number of buses and the frequencies of trips were enhanced to relieve the increasing traffic congestion during the peak-hour.

The number of vehicles put on road has increased from 160 to 205 during the year, the average service miles per day has reduced from 24,850 to 23,650 miles thus eliminating nearly 1,200 un-economic miles per day.

Parcel Traffic Scheme

The Parcel Traffic Scheme continued to prove popular in the three divisions of Hubli, Belgaum and Bijapur, as a result of which steps were taken to introduce the service at more places. A sum of Rs. 2,97,138 was realised during the year by way of revenue under Parcel Traffic as against Rs. 2,07,459 during the previous year.

Out Agency

The Out Agency at Athani which continued to function during the year was closed with effect from 31st March 1961 since the operation proved un-economic.

Passenger Busses

The total number of passenger buses held by the Department at the end of 31st March 1961 was 1,599 (1,500).

In addition to the above there were 56 un-registered new vehicles at the close of the year.

Breakdowns and accidents

There were a total number of 8,801 cases of breakdowns and 703 cases of accidents during the year. Out of 703 accidents reported during the year 78 were major accidents of which 33 cases proved fatal, the remaining 632 were either minor or insignificant. The rate of accidents per lakh of miles has declined from 1.49 to 1.44 during the year.

Purchases of Chassis.

The Department purchased 187 chassis during the year *viz.*,

Leyland Comet	..	45
Mercedes Benz	..	115
Fargo	..	27
Total		187

Bus bodies were constructed on 158 chassis-77 by the outside firms and 81 by the Regional Workshops. In addition four Willy Jeep Station wagons were also purchased.

Civil Engineerin

A sum of Rs. 30.00 lakhs was provided in the budget for expenditure on capital works. Against this a sum of Rs. 28.78 lakhs was incurred on capital works and Rs. 3.38 lakhs on C. R. Works making a total outlay of Rs. 32.16 lakhs on Civil Engineering works.

Finance

The gross earning during the year were Rs. 641.52 lakhs as against Rs. 569.19 lakhs in the previous year. The gross working expenses including depreciation and interest on capital were Rs. 573.66 lakhs during the year as against 495.34 in 1959-60. This has resulted in a net profit of Rs. 67.86 lakhs during the year.

Labour Relation.

The relationship between the Labour Unions and the Management was cordial during the year.

Measures previously introduced by the Department for the promotion of Welfare of the Employees, were continued during the year.

E.S.I. Schemes

The benefit scheme under the E. S. I. Act. continued to be in force in Bangalore and Hubli cities. The number of employees covered under the E. S. I. Scheme was 5,939 and an amount of Rs. 31,289.55 nP. was paid as Employees contribution.

Medical Aid

Departmental dispensaries continued to function in five units and 1,62,501 cases of employees were treated and a sum of Rs. 16,920-35 was spent towards the cost of medicine, etc.

Provident Fund and Gratuity.

A sum of Rs. 3,38,966 was paid towards Provident Fund Advances to 1,677 employees. Towards gratuity a sum of Rs. 6,586 was paid in respect of 22 employees.

Security measures.

The Security personnel detected 3,383 cases of irregularities during the year. Of these 1,278 cases relate to pilferage by conductors, 726 cases of clandestine operations by private operators and 1,567 cases of miscellaneous irregularities including thefts, loss, damages to Departmental property.

Second-Five Year Plan.

The Department had registered steady progress in the execution of the schemes of Development under the Second Five Year Plan. Against a plan outlay of Rs. 95.00 lakhs sanctioned in the Budget for the year, the department incurred an expenditure of Rs. 112.87 lakhs on development schemes.

The working of the Department was satisfactory during the year.

TRANS-PORT

(ii) Motor Vehicles Department.

The Regional Transport officers continued to be the Registering Authorities for each District.

The Superintendents of Police of the Districts in the erstwhile Mysore State area and the Regional Transport Officers of the integrated areas, *viz.*, of former Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad and Coorg States continued to be the Licensing officers in those areas, according to the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Rules as in force in those areas during the year.

Traffic Control.

Traffic was controlled by the Police and the Motor Vehicles Department throughout the State.

Issue of Driving Licences.

A total number of 36,994 driving licenses were either issued or renewed during the year, out of which 15,702 relate to those authorised to drive as paid employees. A sum of Rs. 4,41,230–06 nP (Rs. 3,05,943–65) was collected during the year towards driving licences fees.

Conductors Certificates.

During the year 8,267 (6,055) conductors certificates were issued or renewed.

Registration of motor vehicles.

Six thousand three hundred and eighty-two Motor vehicles of different categories were registered and re-registered during the year and a sum of Rs. 1,10,660-08 nP. was realised under this head.

A sum of Rs. 2,62,733 was collected towards 18,261 fitness certificates issued.

The total number of cases launched and convictions secured by the Police for the several offences committed by the owners or drivers under the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules was 62,887.

onvictions

The total number of convictions under Sections 112 to 127 of the Motor Vehicles Act during the year was 63,887 for the whole State.

Compulsary Insurance.

Possession of Insurance certificate by owners of Motor Vehicles was being insisted upon and the same was checked at the time of issue of licenses.

Accidents

During the year, the total number of convictions under the I. P. C. in relation to motor vehicles offences was 1,387. As usual the greater number of such accidents (67) occurred in Bangalore owing to the traffic congestion due to heavy volume of traffic.

Taxation Act and Rules

The Regional Transport Officers who were made licensing officers were continued to be the licensing officers during the year.

Taxes were levied during the year on stage carriages, contract carriages, private and public carriages, cars, etc., according to the schedule of taxes prescribed under the Act.

The total motor vehicles taxes collected under all heads amounted to Rs. 3,57,76,016-41 (Rs. 3,12,91,265-41) thus showing an increase in revenue of Rs. 44,84,751, during the year.

Licensing Authority in respect of fleet owners as per Taxation Act 1957, was the Transport Commissioner for assessment of the tax and issue of tax licenses in respect of the vehicles belonging to the fleet owners.

The number of vehicles owned by fleet owners and assessed tax during 1960-61 :—

Fleet Owners	No. of Vehicles	Amount Assessed	Remarks
		Rs. np.	
1 Govt. Road Transport Department	1,347	74,45,742 85	Final
2 Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., ..	129	4,18,540 00	Provisional
3 Electricty Board ..	126	1,68,100 00	
Total ..	1,602	81,32,382 85	

There were 1,258 (1,253) appeals for disposal during the year of which 680 appeals were of previous year. Of these, 948 appeals were disposed of during the year, leaving 310 appeals pending at the close of the year Similarly, there were 490 Revision appeals for disposal including 353 of previous year. Out of the 490 Revision appeals, 401 revisions were disposed of during the year. leaving a balance of 89 at the close of the year.

Permits for operation of stage carriages were issued or renewed with a view to meet the needs of travelling public depending upon the financial stability of the applicants, conditions of roads and the policy relating to nationalisation of passenger service.

TRANS-PORT.

Permits for contract carriages other than cabs were issued or renewed mainly for the Transport requirements of Industrial undertaking.

Permits for taxis especially baby taxis and autorickshaws were liberally issued in Bangalore City during the year.

Permits for private carriers were liberally issued and restrictions in the area of operation were generally not imposed on private carriers.

Permits for public carriers were also liberally issued to ply on Inter-Regional routes taking into consideration the public needs and interests of regions. Permits were also issued on inter-State routes in respect of Public Carriers, by countersigning the vehicles of neighbouring States in accordance with the reciprocal agreements with those States.

The total number of permits issued in respect of Stage carriages, Goods Vehicles, and contract carriages including taxi-cabs were 10,576, 11,205 and 2,489 respectively, during the year.

Labour

There were unions of Motor Transport Workers which ventilated their grievances to Labour Officers appointed by the Government.

Owners of Stage Carriages and Goods Vehicles had their own association throughout the State to safeguard their interests.

Inter-State Agreements

The Inter-State agreements which were finalised in the previous year between Mysore and Bombay, Mysore and Kerala and Mysore and Andhra Pradesh continued to be in force during the year.

As regards the grant of stage carriage permits, it was agreed that parity should be observed by both the States. In case of Bombay and Andhra Pradesh also, there were agreements on single point Taxation in respect of both stage carriages and goods vehicles during the year.

Toursim

Several measures had been taken to promote Tourism in the State. Rules for the grant of special (Tourist) permits were framed and notification exempting tax for tourist vehicles registered in one State and plying in the neighbouring States of Kerala, Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Bombay and Orissa had been issued by the State Government and the other five States on a reciprocal basis.

CHAPTER XIII

SOCIAL SERVICES AND WELFARE

(i) Social Welfare.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes.—A total provision of Rs. 70,25,000 (Rs. 44,10,000) was made for the various welfare Schemes of Scheduled Castes. But a sum of Rs. 66,41,400.89 nP. (Rs. 42,98,736) was spent during the year, under Housing, Agriculture, Cottage. Industries, Medical and Public Health, Community centre, Education, Aid Voluntary Agencies, Publicity, and Propaganda and Miscellaneous Schemes, etc.

During the year, an amount of Rs. 8,31,000 (Rs. 10,75,000) was sanctioned for the welfare of Scheduled Castes under Centrally Sponsored Schemes for starting of 36 fresh Agricultural colonies, for completion of 16 incomplete colonies, expansion of 18 existing colonies and also for sinking of Drinking Water Wells near Harijan Localities, etc. Out of this an amount of Rs. 6,47,300-22 nP. was spent on starting of 34 fresh Agricultural colonies completion of 13 incomplete colonies and on expansion of 16 existing colonies.

Nursery Schools.

Women Welfare Schemes among Scheduled Castes.—During the year 94 additional Welfare Centres were started apart from the 74 centres existing from the previous year. Under the Women Welfare Scheme, Women Welfare Centres with nursery schools for children, community welfare centres and tailoring centres were started for the benefit of Scheduled Caste women and children. A total of 8,250 children attended the Nursery schools and they were supplied with Mid-day meals and a pair of clothing each. Training in cutting and tailoring was given to 2,475 Scheduled Caste Women during the year.

Community Welfare Centres for Women.—Community Welfare Centres for Women conducted in the afternoon. On an average about 20 to 25 women attended these classes and were taught primarily cutting,

stitching, social education, recreational activities and bhajans and executions were also conducted. The 19 Tailoring Centres sanctioned during the previous year, continued during the year. In each of the Centres 12 trainees underwent one year's training course in cutting and tailoring during which period they were given a stipend of Rs. 25 per month.

Welfare of Nomadic and Seminomadic Tribes.— Out of the total provision of Rs. 4,50,000 an amount of Rs. 4,32,696-55 nP. was spent during the year for the welfare of these tribes in the Districts of Ex-Bombay Karnatak and in the Districts of Kolar, Bangalore, Bellary and Mysore.

Welfare of Scheduled Tribes.—(State Sector)— A total provision of Rs. 8 lakhs, was provided for the scheme of welfare of the Scheduled Tribes during the year under different heads such as Education, opening of Community Centres, housing and colonisation, Economic Aid to Agriculturists, organising forest labourers' co-operative societies, economic aid to Development of cottage Industries, approach roads, Drinking Water Wells, Mobile Health Unit, and Publicity and Propaganda.

Under Education, eleven school buildings and four hostels were constructed and mid-day meals and free clothing were supplied during the year. All the Ashram Schools started last year continued during the year.

Three hundred and sixty-nine houses were constructed a sum of Rs. 1,93,888 were utilised for giving subsidy at Rs. 500 per house. A sum of Rs. 15,000 was utilised on formation of Five forest Co-operative Societies.

A sum of Rs. 56,763-64 was spent and assistance was given to 1,349 people to develop the Cottage Industries. Four Road works were undertaken and a sum of Rs. 8,712 was incurred in this behalf. A fresh mobile health unit at a cost of Rs. 20,000 in Mysore District was sanctioned. Another sum of Rs. 12,000 was sanctioned for continuance of health Units started in Coorg district in previous years. As there was no demand for legal aid, the amount was utilised for publicity and propaganda, and a booklet on "Welfare of Tribes in Mysore State" was printed and published.

Welfare of Denotified Tribes.—(State Sector)—A total provision of Rs. 5,50,000 was made for the welfare of Denotified Tribes, under the different heads referred to above and a sum of Rs. 4,84,952-26 nP. was spent on the same.

The expenditure included grant-in-aid to Eight Denotified Tribes Hostels in the Hyderabad Karnatak Area and 9 Hostels of Hyderabad Karnataka area and Old Mysore Area, purchase of bullocks and Agricultural Implements to Denotified Tribes Agriculturists, sinking of Drinking Water Wells, approach Roads, and construction of 500 Houses, etc., during the year.

Centrally sponsored Schemes for the Welfare of the Scheduled Tribes.—An amount of Rs. 6,09,000 was provided under this Scheme, on various schemes for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the Districts of Mysore, Coorg, South Kanara, Shimoga, Hassan, Bangalore, Bijapur and Dharwar. And total expenditure of Rs. 5,13,408 was incurred on account of the above Scheme.

Centrally sponsored Schemes for the welfare of Denotified Tribes.—Against the provision of Rs. 4,00,000 under this scheme, a sum of Rs. 4,19,736-66 nP. was spent on starting of 12 Agricultural colonies, settling 293 families and seven Housing colonies for 217 families. An amount of Rs. 19,736.66 nP. was spent over and above the Budget provision of Rs. 4,00,000. In addition, 159 families already residing in the colonies were given aid for purchase of bullocks and agricultural Implements.

Welfare of Other Backward Classes.—(State Sector)—Out of the total provision of Rs. 3,50,000, an amount of Rs. 3,22,593-20 nP. was utilised. The scheme was aimed only at educational improvement of the people belonging to other Backward Classes, *e.g.*, sanction of scholarships and aid to hostels.

Centrally sponsored Schemes for the Welfare of Other Backward Classes—(Centrally Sector).—Out of a total provision of Rs. 8,42,000 for starting of Housing Colonies and Agricultural colonies to the people belonging to Other Backward Classes, an amount of Rs. 6,02,049.18 nP. was spent.

The work of the Social Welfare Department during the year was satisfactory.

SOCIAL SERVICES AND WELFARE

(ii) Community Development Programme

At the beginning of the year there were in all 163 blocks. Twenty-four fresh pre-extension blocks were sanctioned during the year. Haliyal and Supa which were formerly half unit blocks, were converted into single full unit blocks during the year. Twenty pre-extension blocks of 1960 series were upgraded to stage I and 10 stage I blocks were converted into stage II blocks at the end of the year. There were in all 188 block units in the State.

At the end of the year, out of the total rural area of 73,464 square miles in the State, 56,435 square miles or 76.8 per cent of the total rural area had come under the Community Development Programme. Similarly, this programme covered a rural population of 144 lakhs which is 76.1 per cent of the total rural population of the State. Ninteen thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight villages which come to 76.2 per cent of the total number of villages, and 139 out of the 171 taluks in the State had been covered by the Community Development Programme by the end of the year. The Progress achived under each item of the programme is given below.

Agricultural and Animal Husbandry.—Top priority was given to Agricultural Programme during the year, 1873614 maunds of improved Fertilisers and manures 4,32,987 maunds of chemical pesticides were distributed. Besides, 710, oil engines were also supplied. 46,147 demonstrations trials and 72,612 other agricultural demonstrations were held in the ryots' fields. Sixty-three thousand nine hundred and seventy-five compost pits were dug. Two lakhs nine thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine acres of land were brought under Japanese method of paddy cultivation.

Under Animal Husbandry Programme 1,502 improved animals like bulls, rams, etc., 15,007 improved birds and 1,77,391 fingerlings were supplied to improve the local breeds. In addition to 34 main and 58 sub-artificial insemination centres already functioning, at the end of the year 1959-60, four main and 17 sub-centres were started during the year. Two lakhs nine thousand five hundred and nineteen animals were castrated and 33,680 animals were artificially inseminated.

Irrigation.—Loans to the extent of Rs. 66.48 lakhs were granted to the ryots for sinking irrigation wells, improvement of lands, purchase of irrigation pump sets, contour bunding, etc. Six thousand six hundred and three katcha and pucka wells were constructed, 857 pump sets installed, 54½ miles of channels constructed and 145 miles of channels repaired or renovated. Forty-nine thousand five hundred and eighty-nine acres of land were reclaimed and 67,161 acres were bunded or terraced. The net area brought under irrigation during the year was about 26,610 acres.

Rural Health and Sanitation.—Three hundred and ninety-eight drinking water wells were constructed and 399 were repaired and renovated. Ninety-three Primary Health Centres were started, 3,607 rural latrines and 87,919 yards of pucca drains were constructed. Eighty-eight thousand five hundred and forty-one square yards of village lanes were paved and 24,402 soakage pits constructed. Thirty-five thousand one hundred and twenty-nine drinking water wells were disinfected and 94 hand pumps installed.

Education and Social Education.—One thousand six hundred and thirty-one Adult Literacy Centres were started and about 25,918 adults, both men and women, were made literate. Two thousand eight hundred and seven Youth Clubs were started with a membership of 46,483 and 471 Farmers Unions were started with a membership of 5,466. Five hundred and twenty-six Mahila Mandals' Samithis with a membership of 12,279 were started and 164 Women's camps were held. Four hundred and ninety-nine Balwadies-Nurseries with a strength of 12,867 children started. Fifty-eight Youth leaders training camps were orgainsed in collaboration with the Bharat Sevak Samaj in addition to one State level camp in collaboration with State Young Farmers Association.

Communication.—Thirteen thousand eight hundred and eighty-one furlongs of katcha roads were constructed and 15,632 furlongs of existing katcha roads repaired and improved. One thousand and fifteen new culverts were constructed and 68 culverts repaired.

Rural Arts and Crafts:—A sum of Rs. 17,62,000 was provided in the budget under this programme and a sum of Rs. 16,26,171·57 was expended. Eight hundred and eighty-seven Artisans were trained during the year in various crafts. Thirty-one Industrial Co-operatives have

taken up common facility centre in pottery, leather tanning and stitching, carpentry and smithy. Grant-in-aid to 229 Mahila Samajas and Mandals were given to take up napkin and tailoring programmes.

Under the scheme of supply of improved tools and equipment at 50 per cent subsidy, equipment worth Rs. 29,484 and other improved equipment in smithy and carpentry worth about Rs. 3.20 lakhs were suppled to artisans. Four Rural Artisan Training Institutes were supplied Rs. 51,925 worth of improved tools and equipment from the block budget. Under the departmental activities 1,872 artisans in the block areas were given Rs. 12,52,660 worth of surety and security loans. At the pilot project centres goods worth Rs. 2.21 lakhs were produced and 4,150 artisans benefited.

Co-operation.—One thousand three hundred and twenty-one Co-operative Societies comprising of 778 credit, 171 industrial, 12 farming and 359 other multipurpose Societies were started. These Societies had a total membership of 70,538.

The expenditure under the Community Development Programme during the year was Rs. 365-82 lakhs against the provision of Rs. 328.98 lakhs. The populor contribution in the shape of cash only amounted to Rs. 3.21 lakhs.

Rural Housing.—Construction of 644 houses were completed and 2,167 houses were at various stages of construction. A sum of Rs. 21,96,330 was spent during the year.

Local Development Work.—A total amount of Rs. 17,95,583 including a Central grant of Rs. 10.64 lakhs was distributed among the districts. Five hundred and thirty six works costing Rs. 9,17,712 were completed during the year. At the end of the year, 1,795 works estimated to cost Rs. 75,920 were in progress.

Development of area under Major Irrigation Projects.—Rupees Thirty-nine lakhs were earmarked for the development of area under the Tungabhadra Project (Raichur) and the remaining one lakhs for development of

area under the Ghataprabha Project. Under the Tungabhadra Project (Raichur) about 500 demosnstration plots were laid out and 24 persons were trained in horticulture. Liner afforestation for a length of 10 miles along the main channel was completed. New Roads of a total length of 10 miles and a dozen internal roads were constructed. Loans amounting to Rs. 11 lakhs were advanced to cultivators. Under Ghataprabha Project 85 demonstration plots were laid out. Ninety-nine farmers were trained in irrigation methods. Total area developed was about 35,000 acres. Total expenditure incurred amonuted to Rs. 63,000 approximately.

Gramasevaks' Training Centres and Home Science Wings.—Five Gramasevaks Training Centres continued to function during the year. The Home Science Wings attached to the Gramasevaks Training Centres at Mandya, Dharwar and Gangavathi also continued Training Gramasevikas. One workshop wing was established at the Gramasevaks Training Centre, Kudige. One hundred and fourteen Gramasevaks were given training in refresher course at the Gramasevaks Training Centre, Mandya. Five hundred and sixty-eight trainees were received training in several training centres.

The progress of the Community Development work on the whole continued to be satisfactory during the year.

(iii) Rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen.

Land Colonisation Scheme at Rathnapura Colony, Hunsur Taluk:—Among the actual number of 141 Ex-servicemen who were on roll including 80 Ex-servicemen who were selected in previous year's selections and joined the colony during the year.

The settlement of Ex-servicemen was as follows :—

1.	Number of settlers permanently settled on the Colony with their families cultivating lands.	141
2.	Number of settlers who were not residing but cultivating the lands.	93
3.	Number of settlers who were neither residing nor cultivating the lands, *i.e.* (Absentees.)	26

SOCIAL SERVICES AND WELFARE

The amenities provided to the Ex-servicemen were 1,400 acres of dry land 460 acres of wet land for cultivation, Rs. 2,100 of Reclamation charges, Rs. 3,300 of depreciation charges. Rs. 2,500 for 10 settlers as loans for purchase of bullocks and Rs. 1,900 for 19 settlers as loans for purchase of carts, etc.

Restoration of Devikere tank was completed during the year. Required water was being supplied for irrigation facilities.

Irrigation

An extent of 1,500 acres was brought under cultivation as against 1,860 acres granted to the selected Ex-servicemen settlers under the scheme. The principal dry crops grown in the colony were Ragi, Tobacco, Cotton, Castor, and Chillies, etc., the wet land crop being paddy only.

A sum of Rs. 5,425 had been paid to settlers as reclamation charges at Rs. 60 per acre of dry and at Rs. 200 per acre of wet land and Rs. 25 per acre for levelling and bunding charges. The amount of reclamation charges paid to the Settlers as free grant from the inception of the Scheme was Rs. 66,680 for wet and dry lands. A sum of Rs. 51,150 was paid to the Settlers up to the end of 31st March 1961, for the purchase of 146 pairs of Bullocks and 143 carts; Out of which Rs. 4,740 had been advanced during the year.

Multipurpose Co-operative Society.

The Multipurpose Co-operative Society started for the benefit of the settlers of the colony by getting financial aid from the Mysore District Co-operative Bank, Mysore, continued to function during the year.

The Assistant Surgeon, L.F. Dispensary and the Veterinary inspector paid weekly visits to the Colony.

The Ministry of Defence, Government of India and also the Mysore Government are jointly endeavouring to complete the Development of the colony. The sole scheme is therefore designed and executed not only to rehabilitate landless ex-servicemen and their families but also to contribute to the Food Production and development of remote forest area in the State.

(iv) Nirashritara Parihara Kendra (Beggar Relief Centre), Bangalore.

The Prohibition of Beggary Act (Act. No. XXXIII of 1964), continued to be in force within the limits of the Corporation of the City of Bangalore during the year.

Activities of the receiving Centre.

The separate Receiving Centre which was established in the Corporation Building at the Kalaisipalyam Bus Stand in the City continued during the year. There were 13 Beggars in the Centre at the beginning of the year. The work of the Receiving Centre was conducted smoothly. At the close of the year there were 6 beggars in the Receiving Centre. Three Thousand Seven hundred and five beggars were arrested in the limits of the Corporation of the City of Bangalore as against 3,114 during the previous year.

Out of the 3,718 beggars, 2,096 being the first offenders were released by the Receiving Officer after conducting a detailed enquiry and on the beggars promising to give up the habit of begging.

One thousand six hundred and twenty-two beggars were produced before the II City Magistrate who after holding summary enquiry released 516 as against 1,159 during the previous year and the rest 996 were detained and transferred to the Relief Cetre.

Activities of the Relief Centr.

The total number of beggars detained and maintained in the Kendra was 1,377 (1,473) during the year. Of these 93 beggars were discharged by the Magistrate on surety of their relatives and 145 beggars were released after recovery of maintenance charges as per orders of the Court. The Superintendent released 294 beggars on parole on the assurance given by the beggars that they would not resort to begging again but live by honourable means.

Medical Aid

One Hundred and eight beggars suffering from various diseases and who could not be treated in the Kendra dispensary for want of adequate medical and nursing facilities were admitted to the various hospitals in the City during the year as against 64 during the previous year.

Escapes

During the year the number of beggars who escaped from the Relief Centre was 111 and 13 died in the Relief Centre during the year.

SOCIAL SERVICES AND WELFARE

Cottage Industries

In the Tailoring Section 12 boys continued to receive training. Three thousand four hundred and fifty five garments of various types required for the use of the inmates and the staff of the Kendra were stiched by the trainees as against 636 during the previous year.

In the Binding Section 25 boys were under training; on an average and 28,700 file boards, 38,280 registers 1,00,000 booklets and 47 maps were manufactured during the year.

The Sheep Farm attached to the Kendra, worked satisfactorily during the year.

Agriculture & gardening

Out of 130 acres of cultivable land attached to the Kendra, 87 acres and 30 guntas were cultivated with the help of the inmates, and the remaining were leased out to the ryots of the neighbouring villagers at Rs. 20 per acre.

Education

The Primary School attached to the Kendra continued to cater to the educational needs of child inmates and children of the staff.

Recreation

As usual, the radio set, and the periodical bhajans, provided recreation facilities to the inmates in general and games such as football, volley ball, carrom board were provided for recreation in the evening.

Finance

The Kendra accounted for a total expenditure of Rs. 1,65,085·59 during the year as against Rs. 1,67,562.98 during 1959-60. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 10,771.32 as against Rs. 6,483.86 during the privious year. The expenditure figure for the year includes a sum of Rs. 2,305.90 spent on the acquisition of lands and another sum of Rs. 10,263.13 incurred on Agriculture and Gardening.

(v) State Five-Year Plan.

The State's Second Five-Year Plan was finalised in 1956-57 in consultation with the Planning Commission with an outlay of Rs. 145.13 crores. On a re-appraisal of the resources available, the National Development Council decided that the size of the State Plan would be of the order of Rs. 136.00 crores.

The expenditure actually incurred during the first four years was of the order of Rs. 95.81 crores as follows :—

Year	*Actuals*
	Rs. in Crores
1956–57	18.27
1957–58	20.98
1958–59	25.48
1959–60	31.08
	95.81

The year 1960-61 was the last year of the Second Plan. A provision of Rs. 40.77 crores was made in the Plan Budget for 1960-61 as indicated below; the planning Commission advised that a ceiling of Rs. 39.67 crores might be fixed. But it was found necessary to provide an extra amount of Rs. 1.09 crores under certain Heads of Department and this excess being readjusted within the ceiling fixed by the Planning Commission in the Course of the year.

Rs.in lakhs

	Plan Ceiling	*Excess provided in Budget*
Agriculture and Allied subjects ..	589.32	..
Community Development ..	290.00	..
Irrigation and Power ..	1855.00	..
Industries ..	211.90	7.50
Roads and Road Transport ..	229.00	79.38
Education ..	344.07	5.00
Health ..	239.51	18.06
Housing ..	79.10	..
Welfare of B.Cs. S.W. and Labour and Labour Welfare.	117.05	0.07
Statistics, Publicity, etc. ..	12.52	..
Total ..	3967.47	109.87
	Crores 40.77	

SOCIAL SERVICES AND WELFARE

During the year an expenditure of Rs. 46.45 crores was incurred bringing the total expenditure for the State Second Five-Year Plan to Rs. 142.26 crores. The developmental expenditure during the year 1960-61 was the highest during the Second Plan period.

Government reveived the progress achieved during 1960-61 in particular and the progress secured during the plan period in general and found that under Roads, Minor Irrigation, Community Development, Education and Health there was excess expenditure over the Budget provision. A shortfall was noticed under Agricultural Production, Dairying. and Milk supply, were housing and Marketing, Co-operation, Irrigation and Power. The shortfall under agriculture was mainly under supply and Research Scheme and was mainly due to (i) Shortage of trained technical personnel, (ii) the delay in the purchase of equipments and (iii) delay in the distribution of loan amounts under schemes like pepper, cashewnut, Cardamom Development, etc. Under Dairying and Milk supply the shortfall was due to delay in taking up the construction of buildings under Bangalore Milk supply Scheme. So far as "power" is concerned, the shortfall was mainly under the Bhadra Hydro-Electric Project and the Tungabhadra Hydro Electric Project, as for the physical target, it was noticed that the physical targets set in the Second Plan were more or less achieved.

Work connected with the formulation of the State Third Year Plan.—During the year a revised draft outline of the Third Five-Year Plan was published containing the modified proposals approved by Government in August 1960. The Revised Third Plan was discussed in details by the Central working groups, the Planning Commission and the State Legislature and finalised.

CHAPTER XIV

MISCELLANEOUS

(i) Archæology

Exploration

Tours were undertaken in some parts of the State during the year in connection with the study and inspection of ancient monuments, sites and the collection of inscriptions. At Sudi, Dharwar District, two fine monuments of the Chalukya style dating from about the 11th Century A.D. were discovered. The Mallikarjuna temple has a main garbhagriha with a Sukhanasi in front and a navaranga with two side cells. The other temple which is locally known as "Jod Kalagudi" has a garbhagriha, a sukhanasi, an open navaranga and another cell attached to its front. Both on the main garbhagriha and on the cell in front of the navaranga occur fine and elegent towers. At Soundatti, District Belgaum, there is a well preserved fortress octagonal in plan, with circular bastions at each corner. At Salagere, District Shimoga, there is a temple built in 17 Century A.D. in the local style having on a high platform garbhagriha and a sukhanasi with one ankana porchi in front. The temple has carvings of sculptures all over the outer walls.

Excavation

At Tarabanahalli, Bangalore District, a number of russet-coated potsherds were picked up. It yielded considerable quantity of sherds having large wavy lines resembling those from the Coimbatore and Madurai regions and the usual criss-cross designs in kaolin.

At Kannur, Bangalore District, about two furlongs to the north of the village is a rocky ridge. The road leading to Devanahalli cuts through this ridge. On either side of the road a large number of megaliths occur. Some of the megaliths have instead of boulders for the circle slabs, set up slantingly. The largest of the megaliths measures about 70 feet in diameter. Arrangements are being made to protect them under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act to prevent further destruction.

MISCELLANEOUS

Epigraphy

Among the inscription and coins discovered during the general survey tours conducted by the department mention may be made of the following :—

(*a*) The Hoysala Copper plate record discovered at Belaguli village, Tumkur District contains three plates strung together with a ring having a tiger seal, belonging to the Hoysala king Viranarasimha Deva, dated Saka 1188 corresponding to A.D. 1266.

Numismatics

(*b*) Nine gold ornaments were discovered at Kamalapur, Bellary District, consisting of one waist chain, one ring with three stones, five rattles and two tali pieces belonging to the Vijayanagar period.

(*c*) One hundred and twenty-three Silver coins mostly of rupee size belonging to the Nizams of Hyderabad were discovered at Anantasayanagudi, Bellary District.

(*d*) Twenty-three copper coins of the Vijayanagar and early Mysore rulers were discovered in a mulberry garden at Bidadi, Bangalore District.

(*e*) Twenty-eight gold coins belonging to the Vijayanagar rulers were discovered at the village Kakabal, Chitradurga District, and were also received for study and display.

Finance

The Receipts and Expenditure of the Department under the Budget Heads amounted to Rs. 72,329-60 P. and Rs. 2,302-24 P. respectively. A sum of Rs. 2,392-24 P. was realised by the sale of Departmental publications and photographs, etc., and the contributions made by the Chitradurga Town Municipal Council and District Board.

Library and Museums.

About 129 books and periodicals were acquired for the departmental Library.

(ii) Anti-Corruption and Technical Audit (P.W.D.)

Reorganisation of the Department

The Department was redesignated after reorganisation as "The Directorate of Anti-Corruption and Technical Audit (P.W.D.)" from 23rd April 1960. The Technical Audit Cell attached to this Directorate continued during the year. The Directorate attached to (i) investigation into inefficiency and corruption charges against the *Gazetted* officers and also cases where *gazetted* and *non-gazetted* officers and jointly involved and (ii) inspection of the offices of heads of departments with special authority of Government.

The Anti-Corruption Section conducted investigations and enquiries with many *Gazetted* Officers and *non-Gazetted* Officers of many departments of Government of Mysore.

The following are some of the important cases of punishment ordered :—

Irregularities.— Irregularities

(1) One Deputy Engineer for having caused the loss of Rs. 550 to Government, in connection with the repairs done to the clerk's Quarters.

(2) A Retired Principal of Government Arts and Science College for having used the services of a peon as cook for the period of one year.

(3) One Range Forest Officer and one Forest Guard were involved in a case for having preferred a false bill.

(4) One Head Draftsman of the Public Works Department for having tampered the tenders of contractors.

(5) In connection with the collapse of Municipal High School Building, One Sub-Overseer, One Assistant Engineer and one Executive Engineer were involved in a case.

(6) In connection with the recording of false Measurements of repairs and other works of certain tanks, the total loss sustained was Rs. 1,151,–11–6. One Assistant Engineer and One Sub-Engineer were involved in a case.

(7) One Assistant Engineer was involved in a case for having committed irregularities in the Execution of Tank work.

(8) One Head Master of New Type Middle School for having committed irregularities in marking the attendance of a peon.

(9) In connection with some Tank works one Assistant Engineer and one Overseer were involved in a case for having recorded false measurements.

(10) Repetition of irregularities and omissions committed by one Executive Engineer.

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(11) In connection with the wrong valuation of Malki and dereliction of duty, one Assistant Commissioner, One District Forest Officer, One Range Forest Officer, One Revenue Inspector and One Official incharge of Tahsildar were involved in a case.

(12) For contravening one of the important conditions laid down in the tender notification and for dereliction of duty thereby loss to Government, etc

(13) Irregularities committed by one Tahsildar in the distribution of Amelioration grants, etc.

(14) Two District Forest Officers on the gross dereliction of duty.

Allegations

Allegations.—

(1) Allegations against one Sub-Inspector of Police on a charge of corruption.

(2) One Junior Health Inspector and one Sanitary Daffedar were involved in a case on the charges of corruption

(3) One Commercial Tax Officer was investigated for having accepted illegal gratification of Rs. 300.

(4) Negligence of duty of one Tashildar in not seeing that the amount collected from certain shop-keepers under his oral instructions was credited to the Treasury immediately.

(5) One Head constable was involved in a corruption case.

(6) False allegations of one Tahsildar.

(7) One Head Master, Government High School having preferred false transfer T.A. Claims.

(8) Mis-appropriation of amount of Rs. 794–18 nP. by one Pension clerk of Tahsil Office.

(9) One Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce for having claimed false T.A.

(10) In connection with the allegations of irregular act, misappropriation and defalcation of Government money, investigation of one Assistant Engineer, one Supervisor, one Sub-Overseer, one Divisional Accountant, one Senior Accounts clerk, Five Clerks and One Typist.

(11) In connection with the misuse of the funds of District Board Office.

(12) In connection with the charges of mis-appropriation of Hospital funds, etc., by one Medical Officer.

(13) One Regional Transport Officer on the charges of improper issue of temporary permits, etc.

(14) One Special Officer of Audio-vidual Education, in connection with charge of false T.A. Calims.

(15) Allegations against one District Medical Officer on the charge of corruption.

ANTI-CORRUPTION BRANCH

One Thousand and Eight cases were pending enquiry at the beginning of the year. One Thousand Seven Hundred and fifty seven petitions were received. The total Number of petitions including the petitions received during the year were Two Thousand, Seven Hundred and Sixty-five Of which 421 petitions containing allegations of a general and less serious nature were referred to the heads of Departments or concerned officers for necessary action. Among the other petitions enquired into by the Department, 881 cases were found to be false or incapable of proof. Fifty-four cases developed into regular enquiry to be held under Classification, Control and Appeal Rules, were referred to the Police Department for holding Departmental enquiries under Mysore Police Act. Final orders of punishments were passed by competent authority in respect of 16 cases. The remaining 580 cases were filed as they proved to be false or incapable of proof. The balance at the end of the year was 1,202.

Final orders of Government or of other competent authority were received in respect of 112 cases involving

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42 *Gazetted Officers* and 133 *Non-Gazetted* Officers with the nature of orders passed as under.

		No. of Gazetted officers	*No. of Non-Gazetted officers*
1.	Dismissal	2	14
2.	Compulsory Retirement ..	4	3
3.	Censure or warning ..	11	27
4.	Reduction	5	31
5.	Exonerated	5	20
6.	Increments postponed ..	8	24
7.	Amount ordered for recovery	7	6
8.	Fine	..	2
9.	Conviction	..	1
10.	Transfers to distant places as punishments.	..	5
	Total ..	42	133

On receipt of allegation of demand of illegal gratification, traps were successfully arranged against 49 officers and officials and appropriate action was being taken against them.

Preliminary Enquiries.

After completion of preliminary enquiries, Charges were framed communicated against 128 officers and officials.

Final Reports

After completion of enquiries, final reports were submitted to Government in respect of 101 officers and officials.

Special Squad.

The term of sanction of the Special team of Staff for the booking of the water Rate and contribution Demand, continued during the year. The Jurisdiction of the team which was orginally limitted to the three Districts of Mandya, Kolar, and Shimoga was extended to the whole of the State during the year. The figure of Rs. 22,66,190 quoted in the previous report as the demand of water rate and contribution booked in the district of Kolar and two taluks of Mandya, Nagamangala and K.R. pet was raised by 61,49,683. Increcsed figure was towards the demand of water rate and ontribution booked in the remaining four

taluks of Mandya and the whole of the Shimoga district. The total demand of water Rate and contribution booked by the Special team was finaly raised up to Rs. 84,15,873. In the Ko'ar District the demand booked by the team to the tune of Rs. 12.457 lakhs was brought on the village records and action was being taken for the recovery of the same during the year.

Technical Audit Cell

The formation of a Special wing in the Directorate known as the Technical Audit Cell continued for a period of one year up to 22nd July 1961.

During the year the Cell received in all 65 cases with an opening balance of 39 cases at the commencement of the year making a total of 104 cases. Of these the Cell disposed of 94 cases, leaving a balance of 7 cases at the close of the year. The Cell inspected in all 122 works which include roads, bridges, buildings, irrigaton works, water supply and drainage works. The inspection of these works was primarily taken up with required object of offering technical assistance in the investigation of cases by the Anti-Corruption Wing of the Directorate.

The Cell continued to offer technical opinion on cases referred unofficially to the Cell by the Main Wing of the Directorate. Most of the charge sheets relating to P.W.D. cases were drawn up in the Cell.

(iii) Horticulture.

Expansion of the Department

The Department of Horticulture extended its units to all the integrated areas, and Horticultural farms and nurseries were being established in the districts. To have systematic and sound co-ordination between the scientific and extension work, separate wings had been formed namely the Scientific and the Extension wing.

The Extension wing consists of district farms and nurseries, the parks and gardens in the State. The extension wing is engaged in popularising the results of the findings of the experimental works to the cultivators, assisting them to take up to improved cultural methods and utilisation of horticultural crops. The other important

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works attended to by the extension staff are (1) selection of site for starting fruit and vegetable gardens (2) laying out gardens (3) procuring genuine plants and seeds (4) advising farmers in cultural methods and plant pest and disease control methods (5) advising municipalities, Districts Boards, and Schools in raising gardens, planting avenue trees, ornamental plants, etc., and spread horticultural education.

Vegetable Division.

This division was tackling the problems pertaining to the cultivation of indigenous and exotic vegetables and their pest and disease control, maintenance of statistics relating to them and study up of their economic value. Number of varieties were obtained from several sources of breeding. Breeding work was started on brinjal, beans, tomato, peas, okra, etc. The improved seeds multiplied had been distributed in the districts for further multiplication.

Fruit Division.

Development of grape cultivation by affording technical advice on the spot to the grape growers was the chief function of this unit during the year. To carry on the extension work in viticulture the viticulturist, South Zone, had toured 132 villages and imported technical guidance to Five hundred vine yardists during the year Grape vine cuttings collected from the private gardens were distributed among the needy farmers for planting purpose. The plant material issued from the Department would cover an area of Hundred acres of Grape variety Bangalore Blue. New varieties of collections of grapes were imported from Italy. Besides grape experimental plot of the Varietal collection under the progeny orchard-*cum*-Nursery in the fruit Division, was improved by fresh plantings. The plants and seed material produced in the nursery attached to the division, was made available to the other Government Farms in the District and also to the interseted cultivators.

Library and Herbarium.

Library was improved on scientific lines. Many books on Horticulture and Botany were added. Exchange connections were established with many Horticultural institutions. Lalbagh Journal was sent in exchange to the Publications received regularly from these institutions.

Lot of Garden literature was received from institutions both in and abroad. The Herbarium was reorganised. Collections were improved by further adoptions of plant specimens.

Horticultural Education.

Garden Training Scheme,—Lalbagh.—This is a Scheme sponsored by the I.C.A.R., New Delhi and the State Department of Horticulture under the Second Five-Year Plan. During the year seven batches of students were entertained for training which extended from six months duration to one year. Sixty-five trainees were admitted for the training. Each trainee received a sum of Rs. 30 p.m. during the training and the trainees were provided lodging facilities. The trainees were taught the cultivation of Fruit Plants in detail and also the calender of operations. Ornamental gardening training was also given to them and also identification of plants. The total expenditure incurred during the year on Horticultural Education was Rs. 46,373-39 nP.

Horticultural Show.

Horticulture show was conducted and many Private and Government institutions participated. For the society, 79 members were enrolled and the same was functioning well by supply of fruit and vegetable seeds to the cultivators.

Nandi Hill Station.

The Nandi Hill Station continued to be a popular health resort in the Station. There was no water scarcity. One seasonal dispensary was opened for the benefit of the visitors. There was one Ayurvedic dispensary running throughout the year for the use of visitors as well as to the staff. The Amrithasarovara was kept clean alround the year, and water continued to be supplied to the visitors from it.

The ornamental parks were maintained properly during the season and good collection of various plants were introduced. The herb garden was also developed by introducing new specimens. At the Nursery, many seedlings were raised and planted on the hill solpes. Efforts were made to develop parks and small layouts for each of the buildings existing for the recreation of the visitors.

Newspapers were provided to the visitors. Boarding arrangements was made for the visitors. The two Guest houses, *viz.*, The Gandhi Nilaya and Cubbon House buildings were maintained well for the stay of the distinguished visitors.

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(iv) Publicity and Information

News Section Press Releases.

Publicity to the various activities of the Government was given by way of issue of Press Notes and News items by this Department. During the year, 664 Press Notes and 426 News Items in English and Kannada were released to the Press.

Press Section

The daily Abstract "Press To-day" covering important day to day topics, news and Editorial comments relating to political aspect, food situation, economical condition and several Government Schemes and programmes, etc., was continued to be prepared from the local and mofussil newspapers.

Copies of Abstract of news taken from English, Kannada and Urdu Newspapers continued to be submiteed to Government with a view to keeping the Government apprised of public opinion.

Press Conferences

Fifty Press conferences were held during the year.

Exhibitions

The Department participated in the Mysore Dasara Exhibition and put up Information and Publicity Stalls at the Exhibitions at Hassan and two other places. Models, charts and large size Photographs of the various development programmes and other welfare measures of Government and places of tourist interest were displayed at these stalls and publicity literature on the topics were distributed to visitors in all Exhibitions.

Photographic Section.

Photogrpahs of important development schemes in the State were taken from time to time and issued to the Newspapers which freely made use of the same. Photo coverage was also given to the important State functions and the visits of the V.I.Ps. and to the important tours of Ministers, etc.

Nine Hundred Photographs relating to tourist spots were taken. Photographs and colour transparencies were sent to the Government of India and foreign countries in compliance with their requests.

Publication Section.

The two periodicals, *i.e.*, "Mysore Information" in English and "Mysore Vani" in Kannada continued to be published during the year. The work of editing and publication of Mysore Dasara Exhibition Souvenir for 1960 in English and Kannada was carried out by the Department

during the year. In addition, some special publications, *viz.*, Brochure on Tribal Welfare in Mysore, Brochure on Development under Tungabhadra Project (both in English and Kannada), Brochure on Prohibition, Booklet entitled "This is Mysore", Mysore Dasara Festivities and Handbook on Taluk Board and Gram Panchayats, were brought out during the year. A large number of Brochure, booklets, posters, charts and other Publicity material received from the Government of India was distributed in the State.

Under the Centrally sponsered scheme, publication of "Panchayat Raj", a Kannada Monthly was started during the year.

Rural Broadcasting Section.

Four hundred Community Radio sets procured from the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, New Delhi, under the 50 per cent subsidy scheme, were tested and installed in the villages in different districts on receipt of requisite contribution from the allottees.

The Department maintained 1,235 sets in satisfactory working condition, supplying the batteries and carrying out the needed repairs to them from time to time. Four new District Maintenance Headquarters for the purpose were set up during the year, bringing their total to 13.

Tourist Section.

Steps were taken to develop tourism on scientific lines and publicity regarding tourist centres in the State was conducted. Information about such centres was supplied on particular enquiries and tororists of foreign and inland were guided. Tourist Bureaux, one each at Bijapur, Hassan and Mysore were set up during the year. "Guide Book to Bangalore", "Mysore State Tourist Paradise" were published. Pamphlets, posters and maps pertaining to tourism were obtained from the Department of Tourism, Government of India and supplied to tourists.

Radio Rural Forums.

One hundred and ninety-one Radio Rural Forums — Licencing-*cum*-Discussion-*cum*-action groups, organised around the Community Radios installed in the Panchayat Halls to educate the villagers in their day to day problems, continued to function under the guidance of the Department. This is a social education scheme under the Community Development, based on Farm Forum Scheme of Canada.

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National Savings.

The Director of Information continued to be the Joint Director of National Savings Scheme. Advertisements on National Savings Scheme were released to a number of Magazines and Journals on payment basis and for publication in the Departmental publications free of charge.

A number of posters, folders, leaflet and hand bills were printed in Kannada and English and distributed in the State. National Savings stalls were erected in many of the exhibitions.

(v) The Mysore Housing Board

The jurisdiction of the Board was confined, as in the previous years to the old Mysore area. The Executive Engineer of the Board continued to be the Special Officer for Housing in the Integrated Areas pending extension of the jurisdiction of the Board to those areas.

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme.—The expenditure incurred on Subsidised Industrial Housing works during the year amounted to Rs. 23.47 lakhs. The number of houses completed during the year was 844.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme.—The approved programme for the year from all the agencies was 900 houses. The amount allotted for the implementation of the scheme during the year was Rs. 51.25 lakhs. The progress achieved during the year was as under :—

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Agency for implementing the scheme	*Amount sanctioned for the year*	*Amount Spent during the year*	*No. of houses constructed.*
1. Mysore Housing Board	.. 16.00	42.13	377
2. Local Bodies and Institutions	.. 5.00	3.91	40
3. Co-operatives	.. 25.00	25.00	266
4. Integrated Areas	.. 5.25	3.94	81
Total	.. 51.25	75.15	764

An area of 26,346 2/3 sq. yards in V-Block, Jayanagar, was allotted by the City Improvement Trust Board, Bangalore, during the year for construction of houses under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme. Eighty-eight sites measuring 41'x65' were formed out of this, and construction of houses had been taken up.

Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.—The Budget provision for the year under report was Rs. 65 lakhs. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs was drawn and paid to the Mysore State Co-operative Housing Corporation. As adequate funds were available in the allotments already drawn by the Mysore Housing Board and Local Bodies during the previous year and there was no keen demand for loans under this Scheme during the year necessitating further drawals, the balance of Rs. 45.00 lakhs in the Budget provision was surrendered to Government.

In Co-operative Sector, 26 houses were completed. The total number of houses completed during the year from all the agencies was 49.

The Housing Board took up construction of 30 houses under the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme on the sites acquired from the City Improvement Trust Board, Bangalore at Rajajinagar, Bangalore and they are in progress.

Plantation Labour Housing Scheme.—The allotment for the year was Rs. 1.00 lakh; the expenditure was Nil. There were no applications from planters for assistance under the Scheme. The allotment of Rs. 1.00 lakh was reappropriated to Low Income Group Housing Scheme under orders of Government.

General.—The sanctioned commitments of the Board under Low Income Group Housing Scheme inclusive of Local Bodies and integrated areas was about Rs. 40.22 lakhs at the end of March 1961, and over 500 applications of individuals for grant of cash loans by the Board were pending consideration. Non-availability of adequate funds was the main factor which prevented the Board from giving cash loans to Rural areas though there were pressing demands and innumerable enquiries. The progress under all the three Housing Schemes—Subsidised Industrial Housing, Low Income Group Housing, was quite satisfactory.

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(vi) Religious and Charitable Endowments

Muzrai Institutions.

The number of Major and Minor Muzrai Institutions were 347 and 1,477 respectively. There were 12,958 village Muzarai Institutions, 16 Major, 56 Minor and 346 village Mohammadan Institutions, 4 Major, 22 Minor and 66 village Jain Basties; 293 Mutts, 51 Chatrams and 5 Rest Houses in the State.

Succession to Mutts.

There were no fresh cases of succession to Mutts during the year.

Management

Sringeri Mutt.—The administration of Sri Sringeri Mutt and its Jahagir with all its endowments and properties was transferred to the Mutt authorities from February 1959 and the management continued by the Mutt authorities during the year.

The following Choultries and institutions were under the management of Government during the year:—

1. Sri C. D. Ramaswamiah's Choultry, Kunigal,
2. Sri Bheemappa's Chatram, Pavagada,
3. Sri Dhamodara Das Charities at Bandihalli, Kunigal Taluk,
4. Sri Rao Bhahadur Yelemallappa Choultry, Bangarpet,
5. Karpakala Choultry at Chintamani,
6. Dodi Rao's Choultry at Chintamani,
7. Doddayyanna's Choultry in Hassan Town,
8. Sri Thiruppalaiah's Choultry at Shimoga,
9. Sri Kanle Devappa's Choultry at Sagar,
10. Purnaiah's Choultry at Agumbe,
11. Bandi Seshamma's Choultry at Balepet,
12. Bannerghatta Chatram, Anekal Taluk,
13. Sri Ramakrishnappa Dwaita Vedantha Pathasala, Bangalore.

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Institutions outside the State.

(1) *Mysore State Charities, Tirupathi.*— This institution is endowed with a cash grant of Rs. 12,649-66 supplemented by additional grant of Rs. 24,364-50 from the State Funds and Rs. 7,349-94 supplemented by additional grant of Rs. 13,200 from Chattram Savings Fund for the various sevas connected with the State Charities and the maintenance of the four Choultry buildings at Tirupathi.

The total income of the charities during the year amounted to Rs. 60,857-16 and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 36,556-86.

During the year 54,057 pilgrims were accommodated in the four choultry buildings belonging to the charities.

All the State Endowment Sevas and the other 65 puduvat Endowment Sevas were conducted satisfactorily on the due dates.

The Public Works Department repaired all the choultry buildings during the year.

(2) *Mysore State Chatram, Banaras.*—The management of the Chatram continued to be under the direct control of the Department. The daily and periodical services both in the temple and the Chatram were being conducted regularly.

The Chatram was in receipt of a cash grant of Rs. 2,984.20 from State Funds and an additional cash grant of Rs. 2,842 from Chattram Savings Fund. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 5,013.27 (Rs. 5,363.70). The rental collection from the Rest House attached to the Chatram was Rs. 2,716.98 (2,247.90).

(3) *Sri Venkataramanaswamy Temple at Tirupathi.*—The stipulated sevas were performed in the temple during the year.

For the performance of certain sevas at (1) Sri Ardhanareswara Swamy Temple at Tiruchengodu, Salem District, (2) Sri Ranganathaswamy Temple, Srirangam, Madras and (3) Sri Jambukeswara Swamy Temple, Trichinopally District, Government granted Rs. 290.94; Rs. 300 and Rs. 197.62 respectively during the year.

Temples

All the temples in the State were well maintained.

(4) *Sri Srikanteswaraswamy Temple, Nanjangud.*—The total income of the temple (including the opening balance of Rs. 1,36,562.95) was Rs. 2,86,871.50 as against an expenditure of Rs. 1,61,782.21. Twenty-five Thousand five hundred and Sixty-six persons including temple servants, pilgrims and Nehimidars were fed in the Shivkoota attached to the temple during the year.

(5) *Sri Chamarajeswaraswamy Temple, Chamarajanagar.*—There was an opening balance of Rs. 2,385.43 at the beginning of the year. The total receipts during the year were Rs. 38,407.49. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 31,183.86 leaving a balance of Rs. 9,609.06 at the end of the year.

(6) *Sri Narayanaswamy and other temples at Melkote.*—The total receipts (including the opening balance of Rs. 10,832.83) amounted to Rs. 42,445.24. A sum of Rs. 32,861.13 was spent during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 9,584.11 at the end of the year.

(7) *Sri Ranganathaswamy Temple at Srirangapatna.*—The income of the temple amounted to Rs. 37,861.39 including the opening balance of Rs. 17,922.21 and the expenditure was Rs. 18,931.87 leaving a balance of Rs. 18,929.52 at the end of the year.

(8) *Gumbuz.*—The Gumbuz and the allied institutions at Srirangapatna were under the direct control and supervision of the Assistant Commissioner, Pandavapura Sub-Division.

The total receipts during the year including opening balance of Rs. 14,264.85 was Rs. 31,464.51 while the expenditure incurred was Rs. 12,616.69, leaving a balance of Rs. 18,847.82, at the end of the year.

(9) *Jumma Masjid at Mysore.*—Jumma Masjid at Mysore which is a major Muzrai Institution endowed with a cash grant of Rs. 2,092.06 per year continued to be managed by a Committee and reported to have worked satisfactorily during the year.

(10) *Prince Gulam Mohammad Charity Fund Bangalore.*—There was an opening balance of Rs. 1,616.90 at the beginning of the year. The receipts and expenditure during the year were Rs. 14,753.90 and Rs. 6,161.65 respectively leaving a closing balance of Rs. 10,199.15 at the end of the year. The corpus of the fund was Rs. 1,87,100.

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Jain Basthis

The Jain Basthis at Sravanabelagola continued to be managed by the Swamigalu as the sole Dharmadarsi of the Jain Mutt. The working of the minor and village basthies was reported to be satisfactory.

The Jain Basthies, Adinatha, Parswanatha and Santhanatha Basthies at Halebidu and Akkamma, Chandragupta, Chamundaraya and Parswanatha Basthies at Sravanabelagola, continued to be National Monuments, the protection of which vests in the Central Government.

Sri Ramakrishnappa Dwaita Vedantha Patasala, Bangalore.—This institution continued to be under Government management during the year. Its object is to promote the study of Dwaita system of Vedantha and Vedic learning. During the year there were four classes, *viz.*, (1) Adhyayana, (2) Prakarana, (3) Pravesha, (4) Vedantha.

As against the sanctioned budget estimate of Rs. 6,685 the expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 5,644.54.

Karnik Vaidika Dharma Patasala.—The main object of the Patasala is to train Brahmin boys in Veda and Prayoga and other branches of Sanskrit learning.

S. L. N. Charities, Bangalore.—The Charities have been running, high, middle and primary schools during the year. The industrial school of the charities continued to teach carpentry, weaving, rattan and tailoring as an adjunct to the middle school.

The total income under all heads amounted to Rs. 1,14,024 (Rs. 1,20,417).

There were one hundred and twenty boarders in the hostel during the year and the poor and deserving students were given free boarding, lodging and free tuition.

Construction and Repair of Muzrai Institutions.

A sum of Rs. 1,55,633.50 nP. was spent on old and new works sanctioned during the year in the 9 districts of erstwhile State of Mysore.

Grants from State Funds.—Government grant of Rs. 1,50,000 was distributed among the institutions in all the 19 districts of the State as block grants.

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Income and Expenditure of Muzrai Institutions

The receipts during the year including the opening balance of Rs. 54,47,586.39 amounted to Rs. 75,32,586.50 while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,55,633.50 nP.

Jatras and cattle shows

An aggregate sum of Rs. 3,27,845.55 (Rs. 3,35,968.41) was realised and Rs. 76,026.71 and Rs. 9,009.87 spent for cattle show and sanitary arrangements respectively in all the cattle shows and Jatras held in the State. A net sum of Rs. 2,40,718.97 was credited to the funds of the concerned institutions.

Educational Institutions

The management of the Sanskrit College, Melkote, Mandya District, Sri Magadi Karniks Vaidika Dharma Patasala, Basavanagudi, Bangalore, and Agama Classes in Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, continued to be under the control of the Department during the year.

Vedapatasalas.

The management of vedapatasalas was transferred to the Education Department during the year 1959-60 for distribution among the several Vedapatasalas. The Institutions were directly managed by the Education Department.

Bombay-Karnatak Area.—The Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950 was still in force in the Bombay Karnatak Area and the Additional Law Secretary continued to be the *Ex-officio* Charity Commissioner for the Bombay Area.

Coorg Temple Funds.—The affairs of the Temple in Coorg continued to be governed by the provisions of the Coorg Temple Funds Management Act of 1956.

There was an opening balance of Rs. 11,616.00 which with receipts amounting to Rs. 54,800.00 aggregated to a sum of Rs. 66,411.00 during the year. As against this amount an expenditure of Rs. 46,350.00 was incurred leaving a balance of Rs. 20,061.00 at the close of the year.

The daily services and sevas and the periodical festivals in all the temples and institutions were conducted as usual.

Hyderabad Karnatak Area.—The Administration of the Endowments in Hyderabad-Karnatak area continued to be governed by the Hyderabad Endowments Regulation of 1949F and the rules framed thereunder. The Endowment work in Hyderabad area was only concerned with the administration of the non-Muslim institutions and their properties. The administration of

Muslim Wakfs in that area was governed by the provisions of the Muslim Wakfs Act (Central Act of 1954).

The registration of endowments was compulsory as per the provisions of the Hyderabad Endowments Regulation. The total number of institutions registered was 6,034.

Collection of Hug-e-intazam (Administrative Charges).—Out of a total demand of Rs. 52,306.12 a sum of Rs. 23,565.77 was collected leaving a balance of Rs.28,740.35 at the close of the year.

Madras-Karnatak Area.—The provisions of the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act 1951 as amended by the Madras Act 27 of 1954 continued to be in force in the entire Madras Karnatak Area except Bellary District.

The administration of the listed institutions with an income of over Rs. 20,000 and Mutts continued to be under the control of the Deputy Commissioners.

The administration of the non-listed institutions was vested in the administrative control of the Area committee constituted under the Act for the respective regions.

The Board of Wakfs for Old Mysore State.—The Government constituted a new Board of Wakfs consisting of eleven members and the requisite rules under the central Wakfs Act of 1954 were framed, for the whole of the State of Mysore other than the Bombay Area. Therefore the Muslim Endowments in the Belgaum Region of the New Mysore State were continued to be governed by the Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950, during the year.

(vii) Stores Purchase Committee

The total value of the orders placed during the year amounted to Rs. 6,68,09,402-89 as against Rs. 4,40,98,652-21 in the previous year. The valua includes purchases made both in India and abroad.

The prices during the year remained fairly steady. The import restrictions were severe and purchases from abroad were consequently kept down to the minimum. The major portion of the order was from the Electrical Department.

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The expenditure on account of establishment, advertisement, contingencies and clearing charges amounted to Rs. 24,09,413-67 as against Rs. 21,51,200 during the previous year. The incidence of cost works out to 3.6 per cent as against 4·8 per cent in the previous year. This sum includes the contribution of Rs. 4,000 to the Trade Agent in London and the clearance charges paid to the Clearing Agents.

Messrs. Best and Company (P) Ltd., Madras continued to be the Clearing Agents at Madras and Bombay harbours till 1st February 1961. From 1st February Messrs. Best and Company (P) Ltd., Madras have been appointed as Clearing Agents for clearing and forwarding work of the department of Hydro-Electric Construction Project at Madras, Bombay and Mangalore Ports and Messrs. International Clearing and Shipping Agency Madras have been appointed as Clearing Agents for clearing and forwarding works of all the departments of Government of Mysore other than the department of Hydro-Electric Construction Project at Madras port only.

The total tonnage of consignments imported and exported by the Agents during the year was 9,249¼ tons and 20¾ tons respectively. The total expenditure incurred including customs duty, landing charges harbour dues, commission paid *plus* agents for services rendered by them and some incidental charges for the transport of consignments to their respective destinations amounted to Rs. 29,00,737-28.

The Main item of income was by the sale of tender forms. During the year, the income stood at Rs. 71,865-44 as against Rs. 50,496-21 in the previous year.

The total revenue realised by way of registration fees paid by the firms amounted to Rs. 3,515 as against Rs. 3,370 in the previous year.

A large number of old items were repaid after obtaining completion reports from the indentors for satisfactory supplies made by the suppliers.

The receipts, payments and the balance outstanding as on 31st March 1961 were Rs. 4,81,674-31, Rs. 3,22,276-20 and Rs. 6,19,673-94 respectively.

The value of orders placed in 1959-60 was Rupees four crores and forty lakhs while the value of orders placed during 1960-61 was Rupees six crores and sixty-eight lakhs representing 52 per cent increase over 1959-60 figures.

MISCEL-LANEOUS

(viii) Statistics.

Apart from attending to the normal functions of the Department relating to the compilation of Agricultural Statistics, Rainfall data, Crop forecasts and compilation of statistics relating to births and deaths, the Department attended to the work relating to the estimation of the State's Income of Mysore, for the years 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59, both at current prices and at 1956-57.

During the year the District Statistical Officers continued to function in sixteen out of nineteen districts.

Forecasts of area and Production.

The area and production of food crops during the year revealed that Rabi Jowar had recorded substantial increase in area (6.32%) with a corresponding increase in production (3.41%). Production of Rice recorded 9.53% decrease as against 3.6% increase in area. In case of oil seeds, groundnut recorded an increase in production by 11.1% though the area decreased by 0.03%. In case of Sesamun abnormal decrease in production by 22.79% due to low yield reported by some districts.

Rainfall

The daily and monthly rainfall reports received from the 395 raingauge stations were being published in the Gazette.

Weather and crop Report.

The weekly and monthly crop reports received from the Thasildars were compiled and published in the Gazette. In these reports data regarding the rainfall, condition of the livestock, water supply, sowing and transplantation, general progress of agricultural operation, etc., were furnished. There are three crop, weather and Meteorological Observatories working under the control of this department,. These are located at the Agricultural Research Station, Hiriyur and at Government Main Farm, Raichur. At these stations, crop weather observations on sugarcane, paddy, jowar, ragi and cotton were compiled and sent to the Director of Agricultural Meteorology, Poona.

Crop Estimation Surveys.

The Crop Estimation Surveys of food and non-food crops to estimate average yield per acre, were conducted as usual during the year. The crops

that were selected were paddy, ragi, Jowar, bajra, tur, wheat, groundnut, grams, castor, sesamum, linseed, cotton, and sugarcane. One of the important features of the survey during the year was the programme of Harvest stage inspection on ragi and jowar crops. Another item undertaken during the year was the repetition of the 50% experiments on paddy from that of last year.

Design of Experiments.

The function of this Section is to help the Research workers in conducting Agronomic, Rational, Cultural and Varietal Trials in 40 Research Stations of the State. During the period 343 experiments were analysed and statistical interpretation communicated to various research stations.

A sample survey to estimate the area under improved varieties of seeds was undertaken in Community Departments. The survey covered 3 crops *viz.*, paddy, ragi and jowar. The data from 69 blocks out of 125 blocks were received and the preliminary analysis showed that the area under improved variety of paddy was 18%, Ragi 13% and Jowar 18%. The Cashewnut survey was undertaken in the Districts of South Kanara, Coorg and North Kanara with the financial assistance and technical guidance of Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

Plann Section.

The monthly and annual progress reports of selected projects and the Annual Progress Reports of plan Schemes of the previous year were compiled. Information required by the Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India for inclusion in their publication entitled "Statistical Directory of the Indian Union" was collected and furnished. Itemisation and unit specifications of targets and achievements for all the schemes of the Third Five Year Plan of Mysore State were also compiled.

Under the Scheme of Administrative Intelligence unit, the quarterly progress reports from the community Development Blocks for the year, were Compiled.

Vital Statistics.

The Vital Statistics section continued to attend to the compilation and analysis of the birth, death and marriages report received from villages, towns and cities in the State.

The Statistical Standard and Research Section had undertaken the work of preparing conversion tables of acres and guntas into their metric units, for use among the Revenue, Survey and settlement Departments. This section had taken up on hand, the preparation of village index cards in the state.

Collection of data for the parity of Index of prices received and prices paid by the farmers and its compilation work was in progress.

The Mechanical Tabulation Section attended to the processessing of data of Census of Government employees and data relating to Engineering graduates survey was carried out during the year along with the monthly and annual reports of Vital Statistics.

(ix) Department of Printing, Stationery and Publications, Govt. Central Press, Bangalore.

Important Works executed during the year.

In addition to routine works, printing works of the Secretariat, common and special forms of Government departments, *Gazettes* in English and Kannada, Administration Reports, etc., were also printed during the year.

Photo-Zinco Offset section

The photo zinco offset section and Linotype and Monotype sections continued to attend to several works as usual.

Forms Section

Forms section continued to attend to the printing and supply of standardised Financial, Common and Departmental and other forms to Government Departments throughout the New Mysore State. The number of letter received was 20,130 including reminders and the number replied was 10,276. The number of work dockets issued was 3,128 and the number of work dockets completed was 2,586. In the Despatching Branch 9,500 issues were made and 6,436 bundles despatched to mofussil places. Supplies of M.A.M. Forms and Registers to Local Bodies were made regularly on recovery of cost by advance payment.

Gazette Section.

During the year, 51 issues of the *Weekly Gazettes* and 273 *Extraordinary Gazettes* were issued. Two Thousand four hundred and sixty (2,460) Notifications regarding land Acquisition were published.

MISCELLANEOUS

General

The students of the Printing Section of the Sri Jayachamarajendra Polytechnic, Bangalore and the students of II and III Year High School Classes in Mysore and Bangalore who have taken up Printing as Optionals continued to receive training in printing during the year. The Technical Examinations in Letter-Press Printing subjects of the Government Commercial Examinations were revived and 26 employees and Officials of the Department appeared for these examinations during the year.

Overtime work.

The total number of overtime hours worked during the year was 4,97,277 (3,69,184) and the cost thereof amounted to Rs. 4,48,473-38 nP. (Rs. 2,31,175-03 nP.)

Shift establishment.

The out-turn of work by the shift establishment was as under :—

	1959-60	1960-61
No. of impressions printed	1,32,11,357	1,71,35,828
No. of books bound ..	20,63,065	21,15,846
No. of ruling impressions ..	50,47,753	64,78,757
Embossing impressions ..	1,64,759	85,350

Supply of Stationery articles, Forms and Registers.

Since included in the report of Govt. Stationery Dept the entrusting of work relating to printing of forms and registers to private presses continued during the year and the services of as many as 30 private presses were utilised. The value of work done at private presses amounted to Rs. 75,000 approximately during the year.

Text Books

Since the printing work of a large number of the Text Books was entrusted to private presses, and papers to the extent of nearly 324.23 tons were supplied to private presses.

Legislature works.

The number of pages of Legislature work printed during the year were 5,958 (7,140).

Receipts

The total amount realised on account of work done for paying Departments exclusive of book adjustment was Rs. 1,10,802.66 nP. (Rs. 1,45,940.62 nP.). In addition a sum of Rs. 32,095.66 nP. (Rs. 34,458.29 nP) was realised against works executed for an Indian University and by sale of paper cuttings and waste materials.

GOVERNMENT BRANCH PRESS, MYSORE

Overtime

The total amount spent on overtime allowances during the year amounted to Rs. 68,367-53 nP (Rs. 45,397-65 nP.).

Value of work done to paying departments.

The total amount realised during the year from the paying Departments was Rs. 1,11,848-44 nP. (Rs. 1,08,813.96 nP.) towards the cost of printing and Rs. 1,20,363.71 nP. (Rs. 2,30,182.30 nP.) towards the cost of paper and Stationery.

GOVERNMENT BRANCH PRESS, MERCARA (COORG)

Out-turn of work.

The number of works received for execution during the year was 520 (669), of which 499 including 33 bulky books works were printed and supplied leaving a balance of 164 works at the end of the year.

Overtime

The total expenditure on overtime work amounted to Rs. 6,414-24 nP. (Rs. 6,036-96 nP).

Value of work.

The total value of work done and the cost of paper consumed amounted to Rs. 53,156-26nP. (Rs. 47,960-96 nP.) and Rs. 26,423-76 nP. (Rs. 26,334-81 nP.) respectively.

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT, BANGALORE

Important works.

Publications of Government Departments, Education Department Text Books for Schools, Publications of the Department of Literary and Cultural Development, Publicity Office and the High Court of Mysore, etc., were stocked and sold as usual in the Book Depot. The sale of Public Service Commission application forms and copies of Acts and Rules were continued at the Book Depot.

Book Sellers

The sale of educational text books was carried through 788 (738) recognised book-sellers. Official Publications were also supplied to them on indent. There were no genuine complaints of any sort from any quarter for short supply or non-supply of text books.

Indian Law Reports.

The number of subscribers to the Indian Law Reports (Mysore Series) was 310 (290) during the year.

Government Stationery Depot

The purchase of Stationery articles, printing and writing paper and special paper was made through the Stores Purchase Committee who invited tenders and placed orders with the successful tenderers after appropriate atricles were selected by the Stationery Depot. The majority of the printing and writing paper was purchased from the Mysore Paper Mills, Bhadravathi at a cost of Rs. 38,44,610-00 nP. (Rs. 27,54,475-14 nP.). Mill boards were purchased through the Director General of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi. Khadi Cloth of suitable quality required for binding purpose was purchased from Khadi Board. As far as possible, aritcles of indigenous manufacture were preferred. Through the Stores Purchase Committee, Stationery, Printing and Writing Papers costing Rs. 42,26,782-05 (Rs. 37,99,944-62 Np.) was purchased.

English Typewriters.

During the year 392 (430) typewriters of different makes costing Rs. 4,07,873-40 nP. (Rs. 3,08,452-07 nP.) were purchased from the approved firms at the rates and terms fixed by the Government of India.

The number of typewriters supplied to the Government Offices during the year was 437 (473). The balance on hand at the end of the year was 23.

Kannada Typewriters.

During the year, orders were placed for manfacture and supply of six Kannada Typewriters for trial purposes. The Kannada Typewriters Committee constituted last year, continued its work during the year.

Value of Stocks

The value of opening balance of the stock at the beginning of the year was Rs. 18,59,269-11 Np. (Rs. 15,87,857-25 Np.). New stocks of the value of Rs. 46,58,719-75 Np. (Rs. 38,15,741-37) were either purchased or received from the Government Presses at Bangalore, Mysore, Coorg and other Offices. The total value of the stock handled during the year worked out to Rs. 65,17,998-86 Np. (Rs. 54,03,593-62 Np.). The value of the issues made to the several Offices in the State amounted to Rs. 41,42,020-21 nP. (Rs. 35.44,324-51 nP.) inclusive of Typewriters valued at Rs. 4,07,873-40 nP. (Rs. 3,08,452-07 nP.) leaving a balance of Rs. 23,75,978-66 nP. (Rs. 18,59,269-11 nP).

The total demand against the several paying departments towards the cost of Stationery articles and Printing paper supplied to them during the year including the cost of paper supplied for printing forms and registers of the Municipalities and Local Bodies amounted to Rs. 17,49,113-98 nP. (Rs. 7,75,060-47 nP.). Against this demand, a sum of Rs. 4,02,837-07 nP. (Rs. 3,28,329-39 nP.) was realised during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 13,46,276-91 nP. (Rs. 4,46,731-08 nP). Realisations

The realisations during the year on account of sale by auction of bale planks and iron bale bands, released from the bales of paper supplied by the Mysore Paper Mills were Rs. 3,043-23 (Rs. 6,736-00).

Uniform rules regarding supply of stationery articles, drawing materials and typewriters to all the Government Offices in the New Mysore State were issued during the year. Supply of Stationery Articles.

The expenditure on establishment and contingencies of the Government Stationery Depot during the year amounted to Rs. 78,103-34 nP. (Rs. 65,023-33 nP.), the percentage of expenditure to the value of stores handled being 1.4 (1.2) approximately.

The working of the Department was satisfactory during the year.

(x) State Accounts Department

For the purpose of Local Fund Audit the State was divided into Nine circles besides separate resident audit parties for Bangalore Corporation and Mysore University.

The cost of the Department for the year amounted to Rs. 6,16,701. A sum of Rs. 1,04,966 was recovered as audit charges. Audit charges are recovered from the Municipalities in Old Mysore area. Audit of Municipalities in Bombay and Madras areas was free.

During the year securities of the value of Rs. 98,50,540 were held. These securities consisted of securities held in Trust, securities lodged with the Public Debt Office, and securities held by the Controller, State Accounts Department, with other administrators

MISCEL-LANEOUS

A total sum of Rs. 2,09,900 was vested with the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments. Further securities to the value of Rs. 7,42,260 in respect of 54 endowments pertaining to Bombay Karnatak area were received.

A sum of Rs. 2,923-39 was realised during the year as Government commission on transactions relating to realisation and remittance of interest on securities, of which Rs. 2,439-42 was credited to Government under the appropriate heads of accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 483-97 in the Personal Deposit Account.

Pre-Audit Work.—Pre-Audit work was carried by the resident audit staff in the following offices. (1) The Bangalore City Municipal Corporation, (ii) The Mysore City Municipality and (iii) The Davangere City Municipality.

Central Audit.—Pre-Audit.—The Central Offices, conducted pre-audit of the salary, establishment, travelling allowance and contingent bills of the City Improvement Trust Boards, Housing Board, Muzrai Establishment Fund, the General Muzrai Fund, the Chatram Savings Fund, etc.

Post-Audit.—The post-audit of the monthly accounts of the Mysore Housing Board, the City Improvement Trust Boards of Bangalore and Mysore, the Bharat Scouts and Guides, the Muzrai Establishment Fund relating to areas outside the Bangalore City Municipal Corporation and the Mysore State Charities, Chatrams at Varanasi and Tirupati was carried out as usual in the Central Office.

During the year, the Department carried out the audit of accounts of 727 institutions including 137 Municipalities leaving the accounts of 440 institutions including 41 Municipalities unaudited at the close of the year.

During the year, 786 audit reports were issued. At the end of the year, 3,108 audit reports were pending disposal by the local bodies and other institutions.

Misappropriation in the case of 11 institutions amounting to Rs. 15,914-11 was noticed. During the year a total sum of Rs. 8,337-97 was proposed for surcharge. With regard to the Local Fund Audit in integrated areas of

the State, Misappropriation of funds in 10 local bodies amounting to Rs. 7,860-94 was noticed. At the end of the year 779 audit reports were pending disposal by the Administrators.

The pre-check Accounts Office of the Sharavathy Valley Project and Bhadra Reservoir Project continued to function during the year.

The total value of audit objections on food transactions pending clearance at the end of the year was Rs. 29,28,086.

(xi) National Employment Service

The State Directorate of National Employment Services including Craftsmen Training Wing continued to be under the administrative control of the Labour Commissioner and *Ex-officio* Director of National Employment Services.

There were 19 Employment Exchanges, in the State one for each district functioning during the year, including the newly started four Employment Exchanges at Bidar, Tumkur, Chickmagalur and Hassan. Out of the 19 Exchanges, the first seven Exchanges were functioning under the regular scheme and the other 12 Exchanges were sanctioned under the Second Plan Scheme.

The total number of persons placed in jobs in the various Employment Exchanges during the year was 14,443 (10,069).

The total number of vacancies notified to the Exchanges during the year was 2,04,461 (16,383)

The number of Employers who used Exchanges was 4,642 (3,614).

The State Employment Market Information Unit continued to make a steady progress in the work of the collection and Employment Market information, and during the year the programme was extended to the entire public sector and 4 exchange areas in respect of private sector. The Occupation, Research and Analysis Unit, the Vocational Guidance and Employment Counsel Units continued to do the work assigned to them

MISCEL-LANEOUS

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MISCELLANEOUS

Trade Test

During the year, 689 trainees were trade tested in various centres.

Inplant Training.

The State Director of Training had taken action to post the successful candidates for the various works in and around Bangalore for In-Plant Training.

Apprenticeship Training

54 Trainees were undergoing national Apprenticeship training in the State, in some of the major Industrial concerns, *viz.*, Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravathi, Kolar Gold Field Mining Undertakings, Indian Telephone Industries. Bangalore, Government Printing Press, Bangalore.

Evening Class Scheme

Out of 200 seats sanctioned under the Evening Class Scheme for the Second Five-Year, 166 candidates were actually under training during the year.

The expenditure on the administration of the Employment Exchanges and Craftsmen Training Schemes continued to be shared between the Government of Inida and the State Government in the agreed ratio of 60 : 40 respectively.

APPENDIX I

Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements for the year 1960-61 as compared to those for the year 1959-60.

(*Rs. in lakhs.*)

Head of Account	*Budget Estimates* 1959-60	*Accounts* 1959-60	*Budget Estimates* 1960-61	*Accounts* 1960-61
REVENUE				
I. CONSOLIDATED FUND				
A. Taxes, Duties and other Principal Heads of Revenues.—				
IV Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax.	505.58	496.32	533.20	520.76
V Estate Duty	14.04	12.66	13.25	17.47
V-B Taxes on Railway fares	48.46	58.16	56.34	61.37
IX Land Revenue	445.00	430.35	466.10	440.51
X State Excise Duties	292.67	320.01	301.16	319.15
XI Taxes on Vehicles	232.45	312.91	310.00	357.76
XII Sales Tax	685.00	718.56	812.30	812.65
XIII. Other Taxes and Duties ..	144.77	213.53	198.00	214.05
XIV Stamps	160.35	185.55	204.50	190.99
XV Registration Fees	27.52	30.59	31.68	32.86
Total A ..	2,555.84	2,778.64	2,926.53	2,967.57
B. Debt Services				
XVI Interest	243.83	305.42	280.34	317.16
C. Administrative Services.—				
XVII Administration of Justice ..	20.20	19.75	19.08	23.56
XVIII Jails	6.83	3.69	7.95	4.88
XIX Police	12.88	16.02	14.17	14.45
XXI Miscellaneous Departments ..	61.25	71.84	72.63	94.47
Total C ..	101.16	111.30	113.83	137.36
D. Social and Developmental Services.—				
XXII Education	175.78	155.20	282.48	205.13
XXIII Medical	69.20	43.95	67.12	55.60
XXIV Public Health	101.58	86.90	127.33	118.58
XXV Agriculture	69.22	105.48	77.58	99.54
XXVI Rural Development	56.17	59.36	77.90	89.28
XXVII Animal Husbandry	51.96	28.66	48.38	44.51
XXVIII Co-operation	16.44	24.72	39.12	10.04
XXIX Industries	1,764.05	1,646.06	1,767.57	1,729.84
XXXI C. D. P., N. E. S., and L. D. Works	111.93	105.57	184.42	164.35
Total D ..	2,416.33	2,255.90	2,671.90	2,516.87

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

	Head of Account	*Budget Estimates* 1959–60	*Accounts* 1959–60	*Budget Estimates* 1960–61	*Accounts* 1960–61
I—CONSOLIDATED FUND—*contd.*					
E. Multi-purpose River Schemes, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes—					
XXXIV.	Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial) (Net).	1 41	9.57	—0.40	—3.18
XXXV.	I.N.E. and D. Works (Non-Commercial).	42.04	3.87	38 88	4.14
	Total—E ..	40.63	3.30	38.48	0.96
F. Public Works (including Roads) and Schemes of Miscellaneous Public Improvements—					
XXXVII.	Public Works	127.25	37 31	178.50	173 75
G. Transport and Communications (other than Roads)—					
XXXIX.	Ports and Pilotage .	3.00	3.76	3.30	14.47
I Miscellaneous—					
XLVI.	A—Receipts from Road and Water Transport Schemes.	65.00	66.10	70.00	5.96
XLVII.	Transfer from Famine Relief Fund.	26.95	27.97	32.40	57.30
XLVIII.	Contributions and Recoveries towards Pensions and other Retirement Benefits.	5.55	8 51	8 45	17 08
XLIX.	Stationery and Printing ..	1.45	6.87	6.07	4.51
LI.	Forest	504.50	645.23	604.13	761.95
LII.	Miscellaneous	116.30	109.24	120.00	234.60
	Total—I ..	719.75	863.95	839.11	1,081.40
J Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments—					
LV.	States' Share of Union Excise Duties.	350.15	364.36	361.89	368.11
LVI.	Grants-in-aid from Central Government.	609.74	600.24	609.47	612.16
LVII.	Misc. Adjustments between Central and State Governments.	0.71		1.00	..
	Total—J	960.60	964.60	972.36	980.27
	TOTAL REVENUE	7,167.39	7,374.18	8,024.44	8,179.81

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head of Account	*Budget Estimates* 1959–60	*Accounts* 1959–60	*Budget Estimates* 1960–61	*Accounts* 1960–61
CONSOLIDATED FUND—*contd.*				
Public Debt incurred	2,145.93	1,928.99	2,466.00	2,136.37
Loans and Advances by State Government	230.59	345.13	268.83	363.72
Inter-State Settlements ..		44.93		18.36
Total—Consolidated Fund	9,843.92	9,596.23	10,759.29	10,698.26
CONTINGENCY FUND				5.68
PUBLIC ACCOUNT				
Unfunded Debt	464.00	531.08	538.00	853.58
Deposits and Advances:—				
I Deposits bearing Interest	149.22	171.74	172.04	217.20
II Deposits not bearing Interest	2,447.31	3,056.42	2,880.68	3,250.15
III Advances not bearing Interest	276.00	331.94	305.64	331.67
IV. Suspense	11,851.00	13,534.48	13,601.06	13,615.23
V Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	7.55
Total—T	14,723.53	17,094.58	16,959.36	17,421.80
Remittances	8,340.00	10,492.17	9,250.00	13,236.10
Reserve Bank Deposits	14,000.00	20,691.14	18,000.00	28,474.16
Total—Public Account	37,528.43	48,808.95	44,747.36	59,985.64
Total—All Accounts-Receipts	47,372.35	58,405.18	55,506.65	70,689.58
Opening Cash Balance	89.19	286.70	99.75	142.98
GRAND TOTAL..	47,461.54	58,691.88	55,606.40	70,832.56

APPENDIX I —*contd.*

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Head of Account	*Budget Estimates* 1959–60	*Accounts* 1959–60	*Budget Estimates* 1960–61	*Accounts* 1960–61
EXPENDITURE				
I. CONSOLIDATED FUND				
A. Collection of Taxes, Duties and other Principal Revenues—				
4. Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax.	1.85	2.08	2 10	2.23
9. Land Revenue	143.23	132.02	387.06	365.01
10. State Excise Duties	27.54	23.40	24.30	22.54
11. Taxes on Vehicles	22 89	13.69	25.90	32.59
12. Sales Tax	25.50	22.71	2[illegible].00	26.54
13. Other Taxes and Duties	65.26	101.23	107.67	108.00
14. Stamps	2.72	3.13	3.31	[2.98
15. Registration . ..	13.37	12.45	14 19	13.04
Total A ..	302.36	310.71	589.53	572.93
B. Debt Services—				
16. Interest on Debt and other obligations	219.35	187.00	233 54	249.99
17. Appropriation for Reduction or avoidance of Debt.	157.00	157.00	185.00	185.00
Total B ..	376.35	344.00	418 54	[434.99
C. Administrative Services—				
19. General Administration	259.00	259.41	280.65	284.20
21. Administration of Justice	87.78	81.26	86.32	85.41
22. Jails	34.80	32.28	42 03	36.77
23. Police	322.56	343.46	335.73	357.66
26. Miscellaneous Departments ..	63.21	50.96	70.49	[53.52
Total C ..	767.35	767.37	815 27	817.56

APPENDIX I - *contd.*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head of Account	*Budget Estimates 1959-60*	*Accounts 1959-60*	*Budget Estimates 1960-61*	*Accounts 1960-61*
I—CONSOLIDATED FUND—*contd.*				
D. Social and Developmental Services—				
27. Scientific Departments	7.98	7.27	8.79	11.52
28. Education	1,132.43	1,085.31	1,321.27	1,247.27
29. Medical	292.53	240.29	310.57	308.29
30. Public Health	213.87	131.03	232.67	155.25
31. Agriculture	213.10	154.77	195.79	173.85
32. Rural Development	156.32	159.65	165.85	155.37
33. Animal Husbandry	103.40	71.57	102.11	85.38
34. Co-operation	73.51	59.56	92.49	53.06
35. Industries	1,790.41	1,649.28	1,758.68	1,781.65
37. C.D.P., N.E.S. and L.D. Works	193.01	210.01	299.07	262.88
Total D	4,176.56	3,769.04	4,487.29	4,234.52
DD. Capital account of Social Developmental Services within the Revenue account—				
40. Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.	0.75		1.00	0.59
E. Multi-purpose River Schemes, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes—				
44. Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial)	102.50	121.54	116.28	153.13
Interest on Irrigation Works (Commercial)	97.83	197.87	199.05	208.85
Total E	200.33	319.41	315.33	361.98
F. Public Works (including Roads) and Miscellaneous Public Improvements—				
50. Public Works	578.58	474.23	595.00	787.06
G. Transport and Communications (other than Roads)—				
53. Ports and Pilotage	8.00	3.77	9.69	4.39

[illegible]

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head of Account	Budget Estimate 1959-60	Accounts 1959-60	Budget Estimate 1960-61	Accounts 1960-61
I-CONSOLIDATED FUND—*contd.*				
I. Miscellaneous—				
64. Famine Relief	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	87.30
65. Pensions and other Retirement Benefits.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	168.45
66 Territorial and Political Pensions	3.71	3.94	4.69	3.19
67. Privy purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers.	9.49	9.33	9.49	8.65
68. Stationery and Printing	59.64	52.10	59.44	55.90
70. Forest	228.83	248.12	257.78	295.62
71 Miscellaneous	192.87	161.64	121.54	112.76
Total I	703 49	698.37	678.43	731.87
II. Miscellaneous Capital Account within the Revenue Account—				
72. Commutation of Pensions.	5.37	10.20	7.13	6.10
Total Expenditure (Revenue Account)	7,118.99	6,697.10	7,916.61	7,951.99
AA. Capital Account of Security Printing Press and Compensation on the Abolition of Zamindari System outside the Revenue Account—				
92 Payment of Compensation to Landholders, etc., on the Abolition of Zamindari system.	36.19	22.90	37.12	47.59
DD Social Developmental Services outside the Revenue Account—				
94. Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public Health.	13.63	13.30	7.00	10.69
96. Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development.	236.26	163.82	229.18	299.23
EE. Capital Account of Multi-purpose River Schemes, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes outside the Revenue Account—				
99. Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial).	718.03	577.69	877.89	831.52
100 Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial).	100.50	87.24	86.45	61.10
101. Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	750.60	510.47	980.00	813.75
FF. Capital Account of Public Works (including Roads) and Schemes of Miscellaneous Public Improvements—				
103. Capital Outlay on Public Works	451.58	399.16	454.56	871.68
109. Capital Outlay on other Works	22.45	10.81	12.00	1.04

APPENDIX I—*concld.*

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Head of Account	*Budget Estimates* 1959-60	*Accounts* 1959-60	*Budget Estimates* 1960-61	*Accounts* 1960-61
I. CONSOLIDATED FUND—*concld.*				
SG. Capital Account of Transport and Communications (other than Roads) outside the Revenue Account—				
120. Payment of Commuted value of Pensions.	—1.67	—1.78	—1.82	—1.59
124. Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading.	—164.24	—11.35	—52.05	—23.12
Payments to Retrenched personnel	0.02	0.02	0.02	
Appropriation to Irrigation and Power Development Fund.	32.00	32.00	29.00	29.00
Capital outlay on Road and Water transport Schemes outside the Revenue Account.	100.00	94.86	95.00	112.87
Total—Capital Expenditure Outside the Revenue Account.	2,294 70	1,905.14	2,774.35	3,053.76
O. Public Debt discharged	607.23	503.92	753.23	498.81
Q. Loans and Advances by State Union Territory Governments.	666 91	758.21	821.77	989.48
R. Inter-State Settlements	50.00	10.65	70.00	106 59
Total—Consolidated Fund	10,737 83	9.875.02	12,335.96	12,600.63
II. Contingency Fund	..	6 11	..	12.06
III. Public Account—				
S. Unfunded Debt	372.07	421.83	438.40	483.00
T. Deposits and Advances—				
I. Deposits bearing interest	51.90	35.93	46.57	39.53
II. Deposits not bearing interest	2,335 74	2,740 71	2,584.85	2,863.44
III. Advances not bearing interest	331.05	310.76	325.80	420.21
IV. Suspense ..	11,287.00	13,918.31	12,601.00	12,429.54
V. Miscellaneous	..	..	..	0.01
Total T.	13,955 69	17,005.71	15,558.20	15,752.73
U Remittances	8,340.00	10 349.00	9,250.00	13,338.14
W. Reserve Bank Deposits	14,000.00	20,691 14	18,000.00	28,474.16
Total Public Account	36,667 76	48,667.77	43,266.60	58,078.03
Total—All Accounts Disbursements	47,405.59	58,548.90	55,582.56	70,690.72
X. Closing Cash balances	55 95	142.98	23.84	141.84
GRAND TOTAL	47,461.54	58,691.88	55,606.40	70,832.56

APPENDIX II

ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1960-61

Statement showing the Grant and Expenditure in respect of Minor Irrigation and Public Health Engineering Works for the year 1960-61 under the several heads of accounts coming under the Administration Control of the Chief Engineer I. & P.H.

Head of Account	Original works		Maintenance and Repairs		Total		Establishment	
	Final Grant	Outlay	Final Grant	Outlay	Final Grant	Outlay	Final Grant	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
XVII. I.N.E. and D. Works (working Expenses.)	..	..	3166200	3157930	3166200	3157930	1419700	971586
18. Ore (Non-Commercial)	7230000	7356167	3575000	3691377	10805000	11047544	880000	772807
38. Public Health b. —								
b. Grants for Public Health	345000	1384150	..	..	345000	1384150	..	..
(f) Works, b. Repairs ..	..	..	545200	589441	545200	589441	..	..
40. A.R.D. N.R.W.S. ..	850000	959684	..	..	850000	959684	..	..
50. Civil Works ..	96000	103633	..	..	96000	103633	180800	187094
88 I.N.E.D. Works (Commercial) ..	9530000	8650599	..	..	9530000	8650599	1000000	1637733
88. I.N.E.D. Works 'Non-Commercial).	5250500	5572732	.	..	5250500	5572732	870000	445336
90. Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public Health.	910000	1222699	.	..	910000	1222699	..	..
91. Capital Acct. Grant in aid ..	160000	436866	.	..	160000	436866	..	..
P. Loans and Advances—								
(i) Loans to Water Supply ..	4966500	4577440	..	..	4966500	4577440	..	..
(ii) Loans to drainage ..	2282000	1950871	..	..	2282000	1950871	..	..
Depreciation Fund ..	..	..	240000	37428	240000	37428	..	..
Other Miscellaneous Heads ..	..	..	1525296	1525296	1525296	1525296	..	..
Total ..	31629000	32214841	9051696	9001472	40680696	41216313	4350500	4034589

Head of Account	Tools and Plant		Suspense		Other charges		Grant-in-aid		Total	
	Final Grant	Outlay	Final Grant	Outlay	Final Grant	Outlay	Final Grant	Outlay	Final Grant	Outlay
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
XVII. I.N.E.D. and Works—(Working Expenses) ..	58500	55309	2100000	2992009	..	..	..	..	6744100	7176834
18. Ore (Non Commercial) ..	70000	181936	..	..	1229510	1239566	3000000	300000	13284510	13541853
39. Public Health—										
b. Grants for Public Health ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	346000	1384150
(f) Works, b. Repairs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	545200	589441
40. A.N.D. N.R.W.S. ..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	850200	959684
50. Civil Works ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	276800	290727
88. I.N.E.D. Works (Commercial) ..	374000	101284	800000	778658	..	..	..	..	11704000	11188277
68 I.N.E.D. Works (Non-Commercial).	50000	49308	..	..	..	..	..	..	6169900	6067400
70. Capital Outlay on Impt. of Public Health.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	910000	1222699
81 Capital Acct. Grant-in-aid ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	160000	436886
P. Loans and Advances—										
(i) Loans to Water supply ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4966500	4577440
(ii) Loans to drianages ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2282000	1950871
Depreciation Fund ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	240000	37118
Other Miscellaneous heads ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1525296	1525396
Total ..	542900	387831	2900000	3770667	1229510	1239566	300000	300000	50003606	50948966

APPENDIX II-A.

MYSORE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

SHARAVATHI VALLEY HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT, KARGAL.

Statement showing the expenditure incurred up to the end of March (Supplemental) 1961 in respect of Sharavathi Valley Hydro-Electric Project (ii) Civil Engineering Works.

Sl. No.	Sub Head of Work	Estimated cost (Lakhs of Rupees)	Expenditure to the end of Financial year 1959-60	Budget Grant Sanctioned grant 1960-61 as per provisions in the Budget	Modified grant for 1960-61 as sanctioned in the final R.A. *vide* G.O. No. FD 43 Bud/dated 31-3-61	Total expenditure for 1960-61.	Total expenditure to the end of Financial year 1960-61 Col. 4+7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(I) (a) WORKS						
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Preliminaries	40.00	5,96,777	77,500	95,000	93,304	6,90,081
2	Main dam at Linganamakki	1282.00	3,02,79,179	2,51,60,000	2,91,20,000	3,65,64,737	6,68,43,916
3	Land compensation	100.00	17,34,427	30,15,000	41,25,000	27,52,182	44,86,609
4	Talakalale Dam	202.00	50,04,591	65,00,000	70,00,000	71,01,756	1,21,06,347
5	Power Channel	193.00	29,56,873	60,00,000	18,00,000	19,03,781	48,60,654
6	Tunnels	160.00	76,959	40,00,000	17,00,000	23,68,210	24,45,169
7	Temporary quarters	85.00	42,28,145	5,65,000	11,00,000	10,42,657	52,70,802
8	Health and sanitature	33.00	18,38,781	4,91,000	4,10,000	3,17,288	21,56,069
9	Roads and Bridges	65.00	23,64,532	7,60,000	7,00,000	6,29,738	29,94,270
10	Miscellaneous	22.00	3,40,989	5,98,000	7,50,000	6,10,291	9,51,280
	Total for (a) Works ..	2,182.00	4,94,21,253	4,61,66,500	4,68,00,000	5,33,83,944	10,28,05,197
	(b) ESTABLISHMENT ..	125.00	39,41,475	20,63,000	21,43,000	19,65,478	59,06,953

(c) TOOLS AND PLANT :						
(i) New Supplies ..	..	..	13,00,000	23,00,000	24,29,501	..
(ii) Repairs and carriages	150.00	1,42,72,468	6,44,500	12,07,000	10,33,340	1,77,35,308
Total for (c) T & P ..	150.00	1,42,72,468	19,44,500	35,07,000	34,62,841	1,77,35,308
(d) SUSPENSES :						
(i) Debits ..	..	..	34,12,000	4,60,00,000	5,94,52,203	..
(ii) Credits ..	..	+2,49,191	(—)29,12,000	(—)4,50,00,000	(—)5,77,18,907	(+)19,88,488
(d) Suspenses ..	..	2,49,191	5,00,000	10,00,000	17,39,296	(+)19,88,488
(e) *Deduct* Receipts and recoveries on capital outlay ..	..	(—)2,03,772	(—)1,74,000	(—)4,50,000	(—)5,02,591	(—) 7,06,363
Grand total ..	2457.00	6,76,80,615	5,05,00,000	5,30,00,000	6,00,48,968	12,77,29,583

APPENDIX

Form No. 105] STATEMENT A. **Return of cognizable**

Sl. No	Laws	Offence	Number pending from previous year.		Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4 A+5 minu 6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistakes of law of fact or declared non-cognizable.
			Cases pending investigation from previous year.	Cases pending disposal in Court.					
1	2	3	4(A)	4(B)	5	6	7	8	9
	Section of Indian Penal Code								
1	115, 117, 118, 119.	Abetment of cognizable offences	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
	120(b)(f)	Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CLASS I	**Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, Safety and Justice.**							
2	131 to 136 and 138.	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin ..	4	4	9	..	13	..	..
4	255 to 263-A	Offences relating to stamps ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	3	4	2	..	5	..	1
6	489-A to 489-D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	4	1	18	..	22	3	1
7	212, to 216 216-A	Harbouring an offender ..	..	1	..	..	..		..
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226	Other offences against public justice.	25	28	95	..	120	1	2
9	143, to 153, 157 158 and 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	270	724	1035	1	1304	56	125
10	140, 170 and 171	Personating public servant or soldier.	11	..	6	..	17	..	..
10A	295, 296, 297	Offences against religion ..	4	7	20	..	24	3	1
		Total ..	322	770	1185	1	1506	63	130

II.

rime for the year 1960. **Part I—Return of cases.**

Number pending at the end of the year.					True cases								
Cases pending investigation with the Police at the end of the year.	Cases pending disposal in court at the end of the year.	Convicted	Acquitted or discharged	Compounded	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases disposed of (columns. 6+11+12 (A) + 12 (B)+13)	Total true cases directly filed before the Magistrate (difference between columns 14 and 17).	Total cases directly filed before the Magistrate ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14 and 15).	Cases withdrawn transferred	Cases abated or quashed on account of the death of the accused.	Cases that could not be proceeded as the accused was declared to be mentally deranged.	Otherwise disposed off.
10A	10B	11	12A	12B	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	4	9	1	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1	..	2	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
6	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	11	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	51	56	4	..	2	62	..	..	..	.. W T	..	..	17
252	846	99	425	154	47	276	..	..	..	9 9	..	..	6
2	6	8	1	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	14	..	4	1	2	7	..	..	..	.. W T	..	..	1
28	925	172	437	155	53	818	..	..	..	9 20	..	..	27

Form No. 105] (2) STATEMENT A **Return of cognizable crime**

Sl. No.	Laws	Offence	Number pending from previous year. Cases pending investigation from previous year.	Number pending from previous year. Cases pending disposal in Court.	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4 A+5 minus 6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistakes of law of fact or declared non-cognizable.
1	2	3	4A	4B	5	6	7	8	9
		B.F.	322	770	1185	1	1506	63	130
	CLASS II	**Serious Offences against Person**							
11	302, 303 and 396	Murder ..	101	577	648	..	752	12	17
12	307	Attempts at murder ..	16	62	64	..	80	3	6
13	304 and 308	Culpable homicide ..	2	20	8	..	10	..	3
14	37	Rape by a person other than the husband.		42	34	..	42	4	2
15	377	Unnatural offences ..	..	2	4	..	4	1	..
16	317 and 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	12	26	76	..	88	1	7
17	305, 306 and 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide.	19	43	229	..	248	9	11
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326 and 335.	Grievous hurt ..	96	416	676	..	772	11	84
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	11	9	23	..	34	5	4
20	327, 330, 332 and 324. r	Hurt ..	303	894	1821	1	2123	82	202
21	363 to 369, 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	43	162	190	..	233	13	35
22	246 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or purpose of extortion.	2	7	7	..	9	3	3
22A	322 to 353	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	26	217	248	..	274	5	19
23	353, 354, 356 and 357	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	59	232	252	..	311	18	27
24	304-A and 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or greivous hurt.	74	324	545	1	618	7	49
		Total ..	775	3033	4825	2	5598	174	469
		C.O.	1097	3803	6010	3	7104	237	599

II.

or the year 1960 **Part I—Return of cases**

Number pending at the end of the year.		True cases												
Cases pending investigation with the Police at the end of the year.	Cases pending disposal in court at the end of the year.	Convicted	Acquitted or discharged	Compounded	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases disposed of (columns 6+11+12 (A) + 12 (B)+13)	Total true cases directly filed before the Magistrate (difference between columns 14 and 17).	Total cases directly filed before the Magistrate ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols 14 and 15).	Cases withdrawn transferred	Cases abated or quashed on account of the death of the accused.	Cases that could not be proceeded as the accused was declared to be mentally deranged.	Otherwise disposed off.
10A	10B	11	12A	12B	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
285	925	172	437	155	53	818	..	..	..	W T 920	..	..	27
86	511	254	298	..	113	665	..	..	..	T 6	18	..	14
9	62	13	29	..	10	58	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
2	10	4	9	..	2	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	38	7	26	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	29	10	7	..	38	55	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
27	56	123	14	..	8	145	..	..	..	T 22	11	..	10
101	465	105	202	180	10	5[illegible]	.	..	..	T 9	..	..	12
9	9	1	6	.	5	12	..	..	..	T 4	..	..	..
74	971	159	421	694	57	1332	..	..	.	T 25	..	..	32
61	103	73	79	2	19	173	..	..	..	T 9	..	..	1
1	5	..	2	1	1	4	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
45	205	81	117	2	6	206	..	.	..	T 1	1	..	9
64	195	62	143	2[illegible]	9	2[illegible]1	.[illegible]	..	..	T 1	1		[illegible]
91	366	130	202	29	3[illegible]	398	..	..	..	T 12	9	..	11
899	3026	1028	1558	928	320	3826	..	..	..	89	42	..	98
1184	3951	1200	1995	1083	373	4654	..	..	..	9-109	42	..	125

APPENDIX

Form No. 105] STATEMENT A.

Sl. No.	Laws	Offence	Number pending from previous year.		Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4 A+5 minus 6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistakes of law of fact or declared non-cognizable.
			Cases pending investigation from previous year.	Cases pending disposal in Court.					
1	2	3	4(A)	4(B)	5	6	7	8	9
		B.F.	1097	3803	6010	3	7104	837	599
	CLASS III	**Serious Offences against Person and property or against Property only.**							
25	395, 397, 398, 399 and 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	31	145	90	..	121	13	8
26	392, 393, 394, 397 and 398.	Robbery ..	34	176	140	..	174	28	33
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433 and 435 to 440.	Serious Mischief and cognater offences.	66	128	298	1	363	14	42
28	428 and 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming any animal.	30	83	145	..	175	7	26
29	449 to 452, 454, 455 and 457 to 460.	Lurking, house-trespass or housebreaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1435	1708	4555	51	5939	65	109
30	311, 400 and 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	..	1	2	..	2	..	..
		Total ..	1596	2241	5230	52	6774	127	218
	CLASS IV	**Minor Offences against Person**							
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	63	302	404	1	466	26	47
32	336 to 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life.	251	426	1247	..	1498	102	170
		Total ..	314	728	1651	1	1964	128	217

I II.

for the year 1960. **Part I—Return of cases.**

Number pending at the end of the year.					True cases								
Cases pending investigation with the Police at the end of the year.	Cases pending disposal in court at the end of the year.	Convicted	Acquitted or discharged	Compounded	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases disposed of (columns 6+11+12 (A) + 12 (B)+13)	Total true cases directly filed before the Magistrate (difference between columns 14 and 17).	Total cases directly filed before the Magistrate ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14 and 15).	Cases withdrawn transferred	Cases abated or quashed on account of the death of the accused.	Cases that could not be proceeded as the accused was declared to be mentally deranged.	Otherwise disposed off.
10A	10B	11	12A	12B	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1184	3951	1200	1995	1083	373	4654	..	..	..	W T 9 109	42	..	125
25	108	20	60	..	25	105	..	..	..	4	..	..	3
26	133	26	59	3	37	125	..	..	..	4	..	..	1
56	165	17	66	8	121	213	..	..	..	W 1	..	..	1
38	68	14	58	29	19	118	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1496	1668	1429	530	193	1994	4197	..	..	..	5–85	5	..	68
..	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1641	2143	1508	773	233	2194	4760	..	..	..	6—93	5	..	74
51	309	31	145	134	14	325	..	..	..	4	..	..	7
231	394	592	193	111	79	975	..	..	..	19	4	..	29
282	703	623	338	245	93	1300	..	..	..	23	4	..	36

Sl. No.	Laws	Offence	Number pending from previous year.		Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4 A+5 minus 6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistakes of law of fact or declared non-cognizable
			Cases pending investigation from previous year.	Cases pending disposal in Court.					
1	2	3	4(A)	4(B)	5	6	7	8	9
	Class V	**Minor Offences against Property**							
33	379 to 382	Theft of cattle	.. 134	327	899	2	1031	22	45
		—ordinary	.. 1520	2296	8252	509	9772	181	306
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	.. 223	522	685	..	908	23	41
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	.. 2	32	41	..	43	2	..
36	419 to 420	Cheating	.. 87	176	460	..	547	8	22
37	447, 448, 453, and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking.	173	852	1110	13	1283	56	191
38	461 and 462	Breaking closed receptacles	.. 5	5	14	..	19	1	..
		Total	.. 2144	4210	11461	524	13081	293	605
		Total of Classes 1 to V	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Grand Total	.. 5151	10982	24352	580	28923	785	1639

Column 4.—This should include all cases regarding which the Magistrate has not passed order.
Column 8.—Enter only cases proved or declared to be deliberately false.
Column 15.—Enter only cases taken up direct by Magistrate.

Number pending at the end of the year.		True cases											
Cases pending investigation with the Police at the end of the year.	Cases pending disposal in court at the end of the year.	Convicted	Acquitted or discharged	Compounded	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases disposed of (columns 6+11+12 (A) + 12 (B)+13)	Total true cases directly filed before the Magistrate (difference between columns 14 and 17).	Total cases directly filed before the Magistrate ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14 and 15).	Cases withdrawn transferred	Cases abated or quashed on account of the death of the accused.	Cases that could not be proceeded as the accused was declared to be mentally deranged.	Otherwise disposed off.
10A	10B	11	12A	12B	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
121	333	336	153	187	108	786	..	..	..	43	1	..	9
1602	2069	3747	785	510	2088	7639	..	..	..	6–210	3	..	52
276	467	302	140	59	48	549	..	..	..	7 –36	..	..	31
5	27	22	17	..	..	39	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
141	190	70	48	27	27	172	..	..	..	177	..	..	13
209	816	115	319	311	80	838	..	..	..	1–9	..	..	15
8	6	4	2	..	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2362	3908	4596	1464	1094	2354	10032	..	..	..	16–475	4	..	120
5469	10705	7927	4570	2655	5014	20746	..	..	..	31–700	55	..	355

APPENDI

Form No. 106]

MYSOR

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

Part II—Return of Perso

Sl. No.	Laws	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under Section 170 Cr. P.C. at the beginning of the year as concerned in cases reported to or taken up by the Police.		Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169 of Cr. P. C.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.
			Pending with Police	Pending with Magistrate			
			Number of persons in custody pending investigation or on bail during the stage of investigation.	Number of persons in custody pending trial or on bail during the stage of trial.			
1	2	3	4(A)	4(B)	5	6	7
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.						
1	115, 117, 118, 119.	Abetment of cognizable offence	..	2	..	..	..
	120 (B) (1)	Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy.	..	..	..	..	..
	CLASS I	**Offences Against the State, Publics Tranquility, Safety and Justice.**	..	..	..	..	..
2	131 to 136 and 138.	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	..	..	..	..	..
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	..	18	2	..	..
4	255 to 263-A	Offences relating to stamps	..	..	..	..	..
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	..	11	4	..	..
6	469-A to 489-D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	..	..	2	..	1
7	212 to 216, 216-A.	Harbouring an offender	..	1	..	..	..
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	12	35	101	..	..
9	148, to 153, 157, 158 and 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	775	5611	7433	146	36
10	140, 170 and 171	Personating public servant or soldier.	..	9	18	..	..
10A	295, 296 and 297	Offences against Religion	1	8	63	..	..
		Total ..	788	5695	7629	146	37

III-A.

POLICE

PART II

FOR THE YEAR 1960

Concerned in Cases

Number of persons tried (col.9+10A +10B)	Number convicted	Transferred	Number acquitted or discharged	Otherwise disposed off.	Number against whom cases were compounded.	Number of persons evading arrest at the close of the year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation on or bail at end of the year.		Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases			Remarks	
							Pending with Police	Pending with Magistrate				Number of persons acquitted or discharged on account of	
							Number of persons in custody pending investigation or on bail during the stage of investigation at the end of the year.	Number of persons in custody pending trial or on bail during the stage of trial at the end of the year.	Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Withdrawal of charges against them	Declaring them to be insane or Abased
8	9		10A		10B	11	12A	12B	13	14	15	16A	16B
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	10	..	1	1	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
78	68	..	10	5	..	5	4	61	..	..	..	..	..
5678	821	45	3647	92	1210	47	1019	6691	..	..	..	113	2
9	8	..	1	..	..	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	..
8	4	..	4	..	..	..	2	65	..	..	..	..	..
5790	912	45	3668	99	1210	52	1023	6854	..	..	..	13	2

Sl. No.	Laws	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under Sec. 170 Cr. P.C. at the beginning of the year as concerned in cases reported to or taken up by the Police.		Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169 of Cr. P. C.	Released Magistrate's order before trail.
			Pending with Police	Pending with Magistrate			
			Number of persons in custody pending investigation or on bail during the stage of investigation.	Number of persons in custody pending trial or on bail during the stage of trial.			
1	2	3	4(A)	4(B)	5	6	7
		B/F	788	5695	7629	146	37
	CLASS II	**Serious Offences Against the Person.**					
11	302, 303 and 306	Murder ..	83	1652	1635	12	..
12	307	Attempts at murder ..	14	152	126	..	..
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide ..	5	46	6	4	..
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	3	67	43	..	..
15	377	Unnatural offences ..	..	2	2	..	..
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	19	2	19	1	..
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide.	4	36	177	1	2
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335.	Grievous hurt ..	73	979	1356	38	..
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	2	12	9	2	..
20	327, 330, 332 and 324.	Hurt ..	144	1815	3563	59	..
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373, 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing slaves.	46	280	278	35	..
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	2	14	13	..	..
22A	332, 533	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	17	448	448	10	8
23	353, 354, 356, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully Confine.	31	356	403	6	..
24	304-A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	30	320	455	16	..
		Total ..	473	6181	8533	184	10
		C/O ..	1261	11876	16162	330	47

[illegible]

Number of persons tried (col. 9+10A +10B).	Number convicted	Transferred	Number acquitted or discharged	Otherwise disposed off.	Number against whom cases were compounded	Number of persons evading arrest at the close of the year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation on or bail at end of the year.		Persons concerned in Magistrate's case.			Remarks	
							Pending with Police	Pending with Magistrate				Number of persons acquitted or discharged on account of	
							Number of persons in custody pending investigation or on bail during the stage of investigation at the end of the year.	Number of persons in custody pending trial or on bail during the stage of trial at the end of the year.	Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Withdrawal of charges against them	Declaring them to be insane or Abated
8	9		10A	10B	11	12A	12B		13	14	15	16A	16B
5790	912	45	3668	99	1210	52	1026	6854	..	..	..	113	2
1553	550	..	003	6	..	75	99	1695	..	..	..	..	5
127	51	..	76	6	..	1	6	153	..	..	..	..	..
41	7	..	34	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
42	8	..	34	..	..	..	..	71	..	..	..	..	..
3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
19	11	..	8	..	..	..	2	17	..	..	..	..	1
135	123	17	12	5	..	1	10	41	..	..	..	..	3
1164	264	4	506	16	394	19	72	1114	..	..	..	..	..
11	2	..	9	..	..	1	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
2946	3 1	19	1129	20	1516	16	300	2177	..	..	..	..	1
283	86	4	190	1	7	2	36	245	..	..	..	..	..
16	14	..	2	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
431	132	..	293	..	1	1	42	421	..	..	..	..	1
394	83	1	275	16	36	13	313	59	..	..	..	..	1
387	131	2	223	7	33	6	46	342	..	..	..	..	5
7552	1764	47	3801	77	1987	135	926	6374	..	..	..	..	17
13342	2676	92	7469	176	3197	187	1952	13228	..	..	..	113	19

STATEMENT A—APPENDIX

Sl. No.	Laws	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under Sec. 170 Cr. P.C. at the beginning of the year as concerned in cases reported to or taken up by the Police.		Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169 of Cr. P. C.	Released Magistrate's order before trial.
			Pending with Police: Number of persons in custody pending investigation or on bail during the stage of investigation.	Pending with Magistrate: Number of persons in custody pending trial or on bail during the stage of trial.			
1	2	3	4A	4B	5	6	7
		B.F.	1261	11876	16162	330	47
	CLASS III	**Serious offences against person and property or against property only.**					
25	385, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	62	975	660	10	29
26	394,397,398, 392,393.	Robbery ..	4	342	165	22	..
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	17	224	267	12	..
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	13	98	156	17	..
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449, to 452.	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	174	2359	3662	9	2
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	..	8	1	..	..
			270	4006	4911	157	31
		C/o Total ..	1531	15882	21073	487	78

I—A (*contd*)

Number of persons tried (col. 9+ 10A+10B).	Number convicted	Transferred	Number acquitted or discharged	Otherwise disposed off.	Number against whom cases were compounded.	Number of persons evading arrest at the close of the year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation on or bail at end of the year.		Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases			Remarks	
							Pending with Police	Pending with Magistrate				Number of persons acquitted or discharged on account of	
							Number of persons in custody pending investigation or on bail during the stage of investigation at the end of the year.	Number of persons in custody pending trial or on bail duringthe stage of trial at the end of the year.	Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Withdrawal of charges against them	Declaring them to be insane or Abated
8	9		10A	10B	11		12AA	12B	13	14	15	16A	16B
342	2676	22	7469	176	3197	187	1952	13228	..	..	..	113	19
650	142	..	508	10	..	73	55	942	..	..	..	..	.. 1
309	42	2	255	..	12	..	14	164	..	..	..	..	..
288	42	..	163	..	23	1	232	36	..	..	..	..	..
150	15	..	97	2	38	..	26	72	..	..	..	..	..
2498	1759	59	1220	27	514	31	156	2358	..	..	..	.. 1	3
9	7	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
320	2007	61	2244	39	588	105	483	3572	..	..	..	1	4
1181	4683	153	9713	215	3785	292	2435	16800	..	..	..	114	23

STATEMENT A—APPENDI

Sl. No.	Laws	Offence		Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under Section 170 Cr. P.C. at the beginning of the year as concerned in cases reported to or taken up by the Police.				
				Pending with Police	Pending with Magistrate			
				Number of persons in custody pending investigation or on bail during the stage of investigation.	Number of persons in custody pending trial or on bail during the stage of trial.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released uner Section 169 of Cr. P. C.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.
1	2	3		4-A	4-B	5	6	7
		B.F.	..	1531	15882	21073	487	78
		CLASS IV MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON						
31	341 to 344	..Wrongful restraint and confinement.		39	729	1041	44	..
32	336 and 337	..Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.		55	368	1039	47	..
		Total	..	94	1097	2080	91	..
	CLASS V	MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY						
33	379 to 382	..Theft	of cattle	52	530	1128	45	11
			ordinary	209	3096	7093	169	5
34	406 to 409	..Criminal breach of trust	..	37	606	558	9	3
35	411 to 414	..Receiving stolen property	..	..	43	60	..	..
36	419, 420	..Cheating	..	60	131	260	1	2
37	447, 448, 453, 456	Cirminal or house-trespass and lurking, house trespass or house breaking.		96	2133	2597	90	..
38	461, 462	..Breaking closed receptacles	..	..	7	20	..	..
		Total	..	454	6546	11716	314	21
23	525	Total of Class I to V	..	2079	23525	34869	892	99

III—A (*concld*).

Number of persons tried (col. 9+10A +10B).	Number convicted	Transferred	Number acquitted or discharged	Otherwise disposed off.	Number against whom cases were compounded.	Number of persons evading arrest at the close of the year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation on or bail at end of the year.		Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases			Remarks	
							Pending with Police	Pending with Magistrate				Number of persons acquitted or discharged on account of	
							Number of persons in custody pending investigation or on bail during the stage of investigation at the end of the year.	Number of persons in custody pending trial or on bail during the stage of trial at the end of the year.	Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Withdrawal of charges against them	Declaring them to be insane or Abated
8	9		10A		10B	11	12A	12B	13	14	15	16A	16B
18181	4683	153	9713	215	3785	292	2435	16800	..	..	..	114	23
924	147	..	415	..	362	4	44	797	..	..	..	..	..
944	604	5	211	15	129	5	45	405	..	..	..	..	1
1868	751	5	226	15	491	9	89	1202	..	..	..	..	1
1016	421	29	317	8	278	11	45	553	..	..	..	1	2
6901	4232	147	1716	28	953	38	286	2841	..	..	..	11	10
551	294	19	176	16	81	13	85	507	..	..	..	9	2
53	26	..	27	..	..	..	1	48	..	..	..	1	..
183	85	27	56	6	42	5	19	213	..	..	..	..	..
2365	268	4	1229	21	868	17	172	2173	..	..	..	1	..
10	5	..	5	..	..	..	5	12	..	..	..	..	..
11079	5331	226	3526	79	2222	84	613	6347	..	..	..	23	14
31128	10765	384	13865	309	6498	385	3137	24349	..	..	..	137	38

APPENDIX IV.

Statement of Registration, Receipts and Expenditure in each Registration Office of the Mysore State during the year 1960-61.

Serial No.	Name of District	Total number of documents regd. in books, I, III and IV.	Total amount of ordinary fees	Total of other receipts	Total receipts	Total Expenditure	Remarks
1.	**Office of the I.G.R. and Commr. of Stamps.**					64,110 93	..
1.	Bangalore	71,231	5,87,346 66	1.33,960 36	7,19,231 09	1,84,804—38	..
2.	Mandya	39,227	1,67,473 71	25,501 94	1,92,975 65	74,019 11	..
3.	Mysore	56,895	3,08,089 83	49,191 76	3,57,281 59	1,43,979 94	..
4.	Hassan	29,146	1,25,652 87	32,726 51	1,58,379 38	73,278 94	..
5.	Chickamagalur ..	11.117	78,314 88	20,488 98	98,803 86	31,833 53	..
6.	Shimoga	16,241	94,838 84	28,599 39	1,23,455 37	51,455 07	..
7.	Chitradurga ..	20,553	1,06,954 16	35,337 99	1,50,133 38	41,601 75	..
8.	Tumkur	41,375	1,48,293 82	38,681 87	1.86,975 69	88,410 78	..
9.	Kolar	35,935	1,26,904 51	58,087 46	1.84,991 97	80,601 53	..
10.	Bellary	15,174	1,00,950 89	23,578 51	1,24,529 40	63,962 54	..
11.	Gulbarga	4,065	55,307 25	12,779 92	68,087 17	23,249 68	..
12.	Raichur	9,583	59,991 50	14,016 05	73,997 55	21,672 52	..
13.	Bidar	1,427	31,268 75	6,245 21	37,513 96	7,415 63	..
14.	Belgaum	26,290	1,82,555 84	4,176 92	1,86,372 38	68,402 59	..
15.	Bijapur	15,381	1,34,544 55	2,307 88	1,36,852 43	50,991 88	..
16.	Dharwar	17,804	1,80,385 29	4,107 19	1,84,492 48	67,021 81	..
17.	North Kanara	5,309	25,065 61	2,549 29	27,614 90	25,198 54	..
18.	South Kanara	13,540	1,57,292 77	65,871 63	2,23,000 39	1,31,753 57	..
19.	Coorg	3,483	38,933 49	10,023 56	51,292 60	10,223 22	..
	Grand Total ..	4,33,776	27,10,165 22	5,68,232 42	32,85,982 08	13,03,987 94	

APPENDIX V.

LIVE-STOCK AND POULTRY.

(As per Census of 1956).

Areas	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goats	Horses and Ponies	Donkeys	Pigs	Total Live-stock	Poultry
Bangalore District ..	7,16,752	1,43,686	3,36,571	2,37,551	1,608	9,119	14,185	14,59,486	8,96,467
Kolar District ..	5,00,362	1,16,413	4,97,828	2,85,035	1,049	7,962	35,067	14,43,721	7,56,655
Mandya District ..	3,17,575	1,16,467	3,42,049	1,31,259	660	3,583	5,185	9,16,789	5,21,269
Mysore District ..	7,38,130	1,29,456	2,15,059	2,13,419	1,222	2,585	4,121	13,04,010	5,35,042
Hassan District ..	5,62,311	1,20,111	2,42,786	1,40,629	1,327	1,300	6,122	10,74,586	5,21,996
Chickmagalur District ..	3,47,185	63,967	72,632	52,831	568	855	9,101	5,47,139	2,97,090
Shimoga District ..	5,45,461	1,50,850	34,625	68,950	985	841	2,372	8,04,085	3,58,656
Chitaldrug District ..	4,41,415	1,73,482	3,81,991	1,72,194	1,562	3,942	3,717	11,78,303	2,33,156
Tumkur District ..	6,38,473	1,40,353	6,87,412	2,81,014	1,144	8,009	16,246	17,72,655	5,70,472
Bellary District ..	3,29,699	1,07,008	1,79,753	90,303	985	2,531	3,515	7,13,797	1,26,466
Coorg District ..	1,70,531	30,914	155	3,340	167	139	35,860	2,41,106	3,04,840
South Kanara District ..	5,58,198	2,38,311	255	28,354	112	..	12,835	8,38,065	9,69,143
Raichur District ..	4,61,954	1,12,564	2,04,565	1,27,046	3,435	3,669	5,246	9,18,487	1,63,916
Gulbarga District ..	6.14,161	1,40,097	2.00.211	1,60,061	10,387	3,633	4.728	11,33,433	2,80,289
Bidar District ..	2,50,306	81,738	61,871	44,628	5,305	2,571	4,467	4,51,292	56,560
Bijapur District ..	5,08,554	1,90,794	2,00,816	2,50,940	5,882	3,331	6,705	11,67,025	3,12,604
Belgaum District ..	4,89,566	3,20,915	2,77,970	1,88,197	3,107	1,546	11,435	12,92,824	3,65,636
Dharwar District ..	5,86,008	2,39,155	1,21,836	1,22,233	3,429	2,841	3,795	10,79,329	1,87,123
North Kanara District ..	2,73,648	79,110	2,513	3,293	55	62	880	3,59,561	3,10,191
MYSORE STATE									
Urban ..	5,33,652	2,25,632	1,02,731	1,12,955	6,080	8,753	17,922	10,07,886	6,44,845
Rural ..	85,16,637	24,69,759	39,58,167	24,88,322	36,900	49,766	1,67,660	176,87,807	71,22,726
Grand Total ..	90,50,289	26,95,391	40,60,898	26,01,277	42,989	58,519	1,85682	186,95,693	77,67,571

APPENDIX VI

ANNUAL JUDICIAL STATEMENT NO. 2 (CRIMI AL

Statement showing the offences reported and persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offences in the several Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1960-61.

Offences reported Reported as true	Number of cases			Number of persons							
	Brought to trial	Under trial during year including from previous year.		Acquitted or discharged		Convicted	Died, escaped or transferred		Committed or referred		
								Struck off	Dealt with u/s	Remaining under	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
OFFENCES UNDER THE INDIAN PENAL CODE.											
Offences against the State Chapter VI ..	9	9	9	32	19	3	..	..	..	..	10
Criminal conspiracy Chapter V-A	1	1	1	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Offences relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Offences against the Public Tranquility, Chapter VIII ..	3,550	3,550	3,550	16,359	3,958	6,942	535	18	136	160	4,160
Offences by or relating to Public Servants, Chapter IX ..	39	39	39	84	49	18	..	..	..	..	17
Contempts of the lawful authority of Public servants, Chapter X	140	140	140	204	51	74	8	..	1		17
False evidence and offences against Public Justice Chapter XI ..	160	160	160	240	75	68	18	2	10	6	16

Offences relating to Coins and Government Stamps, Chapter XII ..	20	20	20	28	6	17	2	5	..	..	5
Offences relating to Weights and Measures, Chapter XIII .. and Measures. ..	217	217	217	381	51	199	1	..	..	11	119
Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety, Convenience, decency, and morals, Chapter XIV ..	2,272	2,272	2,272	2,515	319	1,704	23	1	36	130	302
Offences relating to religion, Chapter XV ..	14	14	14	59	7	4	..	..	..	1	47
OFFENCES AFFECTING HUMAN BODY (Chapter XVI)											
Affecting life ..	2,004	2,004	2,004	5,331	1,433	536	175	1,403	49	65	1,670
Causing miscarriages, injuries to unborn children; exposure of infants and the concealment of births ..	31	31	31	4	19	6—	1	2	2	5	
Hurt ..	7,574	7,574	7,574	24,502	13,151	1,135	1,031	78	397	73	8,637
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ..	675	675	675	2,262	1,154	176	114	23	40	..	755
Criminal force and assault ..	1,757	1,757	1,757	5,373	2,854	414	289	13	17	22	1,764
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, Slavery and forced labour ..	248	248	248	686	230	78	40	64	20	2	252
Rape ..	72	72	72	138	34	8	2	42	..	1	51
Un-natural offences ..	5	5	5	8	5	2	1	..	..	..	..
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY Chapter XVII											
Theft ..	8,059	8,059	8,059	16,007	5,239	4,955	662	30	169	811	4,141
Extortion ..	30	30	30	178	89	1	1	46	4	..	37

APPENDIX VI—*concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Robbery and dacoity ..	367	367	367	2,681	1,042	69	129	384	20	1	1,036
Criminal Misappropriation of Property ..	176	176	176	287	83	90	37	4	5	8	60
Criminal breach of trust ..	968	968	968	1,307	321	189	179	25	12	10	571
Receiving stolen property ..	287	287	287	541	219	121	34	..	2	15	150
Cheating ..	410	410	410	732	260	69	67	5	32	7	292
Fradulent deeds and disposition of Property ..	15	15	15	27	18	3	..	..	..	..	6
Mischief ..	801	801	801	3,135	1,646	91	108	46	24	11	1,209
Criminal Tresspass ..	3,106	3,106	3,106	10,878	5,718	712	228	13	129	76	4.002
Offences relating to documents and to trade, Chapter XVIII or property marks.	170	170	170	450	123	20	51	71	4	..	181
Criminal breach of contract of Service, Chapter XIX ..	13	13	13	39	9	2	..	..	..	..	28
Offences against marriage Chapter XX ..	183	183	183	774	452	13	36	..	12	1	260
Defamation Chapter XXI ..	209	209	209	615	372	14	28	..	15	..	186
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance Chapter XXII ..	1,114	1,114	1,114	3,164	1,784	314	94	..	74	15	883
Offences under special and local laws ..	2,67,153	2,67,153	2,67,153	2,87,836	25,578	2.27,321	3,550	4	5,502	1,488	24,213
Total ..	3,01,849	3,01,849	3,01,849	3,86,921	66,548	2,45,361	7,444	2,279	6,712	2,922	55,655

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